CIRCULATION
LAST WEEK
100,000!
Sample Copies Sent Free to Any Address.

TOLEDO BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL Weekly Newspaper In the United States.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896. VOL. LXIV: NO. 18.

Poetry.

DINNA YE HEAR IT?

The song "Dinna Ye Hear It?" was written by Alexander Maclagan, who was born in Perth, Scotland, April 3, 1811. The song celebrates the relief of Lucknow and is republished by request.

'Mid the thunder of battle, the groans of the dying,
The wail of weak women, the shouts of brave men,
A poor Highland maiden sat sobbing and sighing,
As she longed for the peace of her dear native glen.
But there came a glad voice to the ear of her heart,
The foes of Auld Scotland forever will fear it,
"We are saved!—We are saved!" cried the brave Highland maid,
"'Tis the Highlanders' slogan! O dinna ye hear it!"

Dinna ye heart it? Dinna ye hear it?
High o'er the battle's din, dinna ye hear it?
High o'er the battle's din, hail it and cheer it!
'Tis the Highlanders' slogan! O dinna ye hear it?

A moment the tempest of battle was hush'd,
But no tidings of help did that moment reveal;
Again to their shot-shattered ramparts they rushed—
Again roar'd the cannon, again flash'd the steel!
Still the Highland maid cried: "Let us welcome the brave!
The death mists are thick, but their claymores will clear it!
The war pipes are pealing, 'The Campbells are Coming!'
They are charging and cheering. O dinna ye hear it?"

Dinna ye hear it? etc.

Ye heroes of Lucknow, fame crowns you with glory;
Love welcomes you home with glad songs in your praise;
And brave Jessie Brown, with her soul-stirring story,
Forever will live in the Highlanders' lays.
Long life to our Queen and the hearts who defend her!
Success to our flag and, when danger is near it,
May our pipes be heard playing, "The Campbells are Coming!"
And an angel voice crying, "O dinna ye hear it?"

Dinna ye hear it? etc.

TO A SAINT.

My blessed mother dozing in her chair
On Christmas day seemed an embodied Love,
A comfortable Juno, with soft brown hair
Softened and silvered to a tint of dove;
A better sort of Venus, with an air
Angelical from thoughts that dwell above;
A wiser Pallas in whose body fair
Enshrined a blessed soul looks out thereof.
Winter brought holly then; now spring has brought
Paler and frailer snowdrops shivering;
And I have brought a simple humble thought—
I, her devoted, duteous Valentine—
A life-long thought which thrills this song I sing,
A life-long love to this dear saint of mine.
—Christina Rossetti.

TO A JUNE ROSE.

O royal Rose! the Roman dressed
His feast with thee; thy petals pressed
Augustan brows; thine odor fine,
Mixed with the three-times-mingled wine,
Lent the long Thracian draught its zest.

What marvel, then, if host and guest
By Song, by Joy, by thee caressed,
Half trembled on the lip of Olivine,
O royal Rose!

And yet—and yet—I love thee best
In our old gardens of the West,
Whether about my thatch thou twine,
Or here, that brown-eyes maid of mine,
Who lulls thee on her lawny breast,
O royal Rose!
—Austin Dobson.

Miscellany.

ABOUT LETTER WRITING.

Some Things Which One Must Know and Follow.

It is not pleasant to admit that you are not quite certain about some things which it would seem as though an infant ought to be posted on. But do you really know all about letter-writing? If not, read the following rules, compiled from the best authorities, and you may go through life, or, at least, a small portion of it, with the righteous consciousness that in one thing at least you cannot err.

The custom which formerly prevailed of adding "Esq." to every man's name has fallen into disuse among fastidious writers.

"Mrs." or "Miss" should always precede the name of a woman on the outside of the letter.

While no man would write "Mr." before his signature, it is proper to use it upon his card.

When expressing one's self in the third person, or when writing a formal invitation or an announcement it is quite proper to use the prefix.

If a woman's signature is written in full, or her card bears her full name, letters addressed to her should be directed in the same manner.

In letters of a business nature, the postal address and date of writing should be placed at the top of the sheet on the right side. In case of friendly correspondence, they may be written at the left of the page, below the signature.

In a formal letter, or one of business or ceremony, the full name of the person addressed should be written at the left, at the top of the page, and followed by a colon. Below it, a little to the right, is written "Dear Madam," or, to be more cordial, "My Dear Madam." This also should be succeeded by a colon.

An unmarried woman is addressed as "Madam" in a letter of a strictly formal nature.

Business letters should be addressed to a widow without her individual name, and social letters according to her engraved card. Strictly speaking, a woman has no right to use her husband's Christian name after his death. If she is unwilling to relinquish it, a kindly usage permits its retention in social letters only. Therefore, it would be discourteous to write her name otherwise than as she desires it to appear.

In letters to the oldest unmarried woman of the family the superscription should read "Miss Jones," if there is a street and number or some other means of securing proper delivery. If she should live in a small town where there are no letter carriers she may be addressed by her Christian name or her initials should be prefixed to her family name.

The name of a younger sister should always appear in full on the outside of a letter and also within, be the correspondence ceremonious or otherwise.

No young woman should be so undignified as to write her name "Kitty," "Mamie," or "Minnie." Persons who address her need not fall into the same error, but should always write the prefix.

The residence number should always be written in numerals, except when the name of the street is a number. Then it is good form to spell it in full.

The name of a state or country should never be abbreviated.

The termination of a letter should always be formulated according to rules. "Your obedient servant" and "Most obediently yours" have disappeared.

Do not fall into the habit of ending a letter without regard to the closeness of your relations with the recipient. "Business letters should conclude with "Yours," "Yours truly," or "Respectfully yours." Social communications should end with "Cordially," "Sincerely," "Faithfully," or "Always yours," or some similar form expressing regard. It is not absolutely necessary that the concluding phrase expresses the full amount of the writer's friendliness and esteem. It should always be sincere and appropriate.

A woman never writes a "Cordially," before her signature when addressing a man unless she be elderly or the friendship is a close one. In writing to a person who is unmistakably superior in position or attainments, self-respect forbids an admission of this fact in the form of address, either inside or outside of the letter.

A letter should be replied to either according to previous agreement regarding intervals, or else as quickly as the nature of the contents demand.

Letters containing questions should be answered at once.

Epistles purely intellectual or upon emotional topics should be answered when the impulse of writing is upon you.

A business letter demands an immediate response. When time is required for consideration, a brief note should be sent stating this fact.

Not Like Whist.

A Chicago whist enthusiast, who thinks he is a great player, recently wrote and published a book on the game, and sent one copy to a famous Milwaukee player for his opinion of it. In about a week the book was returned to him, with the following letter: "My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the —— instant, accompanied by your book, was duly received. I have read it very carefully. It seems to be a very good game, but I don't think it is as good a game as whist."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Uncle Russell Still Ahead.

One of the stories told of Russell Sage is that when a thief one day dropped a bill near him in order to draw his attention from counting some money he had drawn at a bank, Mr. Sage put his foot on the bill, thanked his informant, finished his count, stowed his own money securely away and then smilingly put the thief's bill also in his pocket.—San Francisco Argonaut.

BUTTON, BUTTON, WHO'S GOT THE BUTTON?

A few days before the Benjamin Harrison wedding a political club, having for its object the nomination of another member of the same party as Harrison, and fearing Harrison's strength, began to circulate small buttons bearing the inscription:

"Benjamin Harrison is not my man."

To this the Harrison society in that town promptly produced buttons a size larger than the others and made of better material. Upon them there was the mystic information:

"B. H. is all right."

These buttons were worn by the members in the lapels of their spring overcoats, and were shown with pride to all who passed by.

The making of the political button for campaign purposes has become so much of an industry that for many months the manufacturers have been getting ready for turning them out. Once in four years they devote their time exclusively to the political button industry.

The "campaign button" proper does not come to light until after the nomination for the Presidency in June or July. But long before that you may see political buttons upon the coats of enthusiastic politicians who have gotten them out to either boom their own candidates or to show later what political prophets they were.

The manufacture of the campaign button

GORMAN'S ARTISTIC BADGE.

is conducted in a peculiar way by those who make a business of getting it out. They provide designs for buttons for almost any candidate that may be nominated. They will have buttons for Reed, McKinley, Allison and Morgan. And buttons for Hill, Gorman, Carlisle, Crisp and Olney. Besides that they will have blank buttons in which any other name may be inserted in case the "dark horse" comes up at the convention and gets the nomination. They pay for a dozen designs and await their time for getting one out.

As soon as the news of the nomination is wired over the country the buttons are turned off by the thousands night and day and started in boxes on their way to the different cities. Others are turned off, and still others, thousands upon thousands and thousands more. It seems as though there might be enough buttons to supply the whole country with lapel ornaments, even if every man and baby were to wear one, and if the country be unanimous for one man.

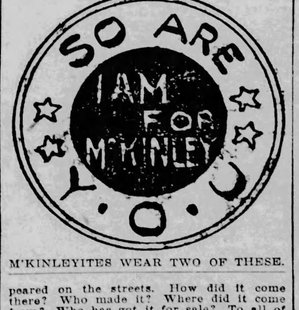
For two weeks after the nomination the

HARRISON'S DEFIANT BUTTON.

express cars are full of boxes of campaign buttons, and inside a month every shop, every campaign club and every pocket of every wire puller is stuffed with the little button for use at the right time.

Then the manufacture of the buttons stops and the campaign button industry is dull again for four years. But in that month's time enough buttons have been made to bring a very large and profitable sum in the pockets of the maker.

The whole advance campaign button is made is an interesting thing for those who see the little button mysteriously circulated and wonder where it comes from. Take that button of Allison's that has appeared on the streets. How did it come there? Who made it? Where did it come from? Who has got it for sale? To all of these questions everybody answers "I don't know!"



McKINLEYITES WEAR TWO OF THESE.

As a rule—though this is not definitely stated to be true of the Allison button—the individual himself has the button made. As soon as a man's name is prominently mentioned for the Presidency there is sent to him by a button manufacturer a very pretty design for a campaign button. With the design is the suggestion that he, the dealer, turn off 10,000 of the buttons as "samples." They can be taken or not, as the candidate may desire. The button is such a pretty thing, so well conceived and so flattering in its suggestion of leadership that the candidate orders the 10,000 unhesitatingly.

What he will do with them is the next question, and one which is embarrassing even to himself. When the buttons arrive in their little packets, each button done up in tissue, some friend of the candidate sees them and captures a packet of them. He gives them away. Others want them. Admirers from all over the country see them

THE FIRST OF THE CAMPAIGN.

and ask for them. And so the buttons get mysteriously and silently around without money and without price.

This is the average channel of the advance campaign button which you now see upon the street.

This year the political contest is going to be sharp and severe, and the political societies, not to be behind in representation, have been getting out their own buttons. This means that "This or That Volunteers" have ordered designs for a button with Such and Such's name upon it. When they have selected the design they will have several hundred thousand of the buttons made. Then they will give away to the poor, and sell them to those who have five cents to spare.

A very characteristic Hill button was shown the other night to some admirers of the Senator. It had the "I am a Democrat" done in black letters upon a white background. The button was of silk, and the lettering was done by machine with black silk, on the same principle that a flag is stamped. The coloring upon Hill's face was remarkably good.

A silk button like this costs the society ordering it almost five cents apiece, no matter how many buttons are bought, and as they will sell for only five cents, it can be seen it is patriotism alone that prompts the manufacture of the buttons.

All the fancy goods shops carry the campaign buttons during the period between election and nomination, and have them for sale the same as the political societies. It is the business of the societies to keep the stores stocked with them, and also to offer slight premiums for those sold. If a certain number are "cleaned out" before a certain date the next lot of buttons will be sold low enough to give the prosperous dealer a greater profit.

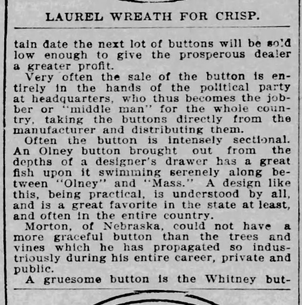
LAUREL WREATH FOR CRISP.

Very often the sale of the button is entirely in the hands of the political party at headquarters, who thus becomes the jobber or "middle man" for the whole country, taking the buttons directly from the manufacturer and distributing them.

Often the button is intensely sectional. An Olney button brought up from the depths of a designer's drawer has a great fish upon it swimming serenely along between "Olney" and "Mass." A design like this, being practical, is understood by all, and is a great favorite in the state at least, and often in the entire country.

Morton, of Nebraska, could not have a more graceful button than the trees and vines which he has propagated so industriously during his entire career, private and public.

A gruesome button is the Whitney but-

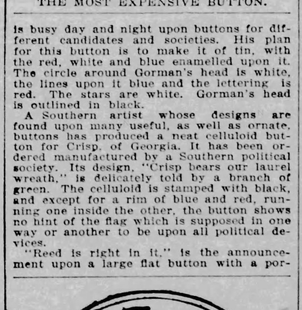


HILL'S SILK BUTTON.

ton, turned out to a smiling world the first sunshiny day of spring. It had the simple inscription, "Brains! Whitney!" But between the two words there was a mottled heart-shaped drawing supposed to represent the substance referred to. All could gaze upon Mr. Whitney's brains who would and envy or admire!

Strangely enough, this little button had an almost musical effect in business circles. It was applauded and pronounced the best thing of the season, but uptown among the leisure classes, the woman politicians, it was less liked. It is predicted, though, that such a button would win a vote where a merely funny one would not.

A plain button with Gorman's bust upon it peering through space, as though breaking through all opposition and proclaiming itself, has been designed by an artist who



THE MOST EXPENSIVE BUTTON.

is busy day and night upon buttons for different candidates and societies. His plan for this button is to make it of tin, with the red, white and blue enamelled upon it. The circle around Gorman's head is white, the lines in spots blue and the lettering is red. The stars are white. Gorman's head is outlined in black.

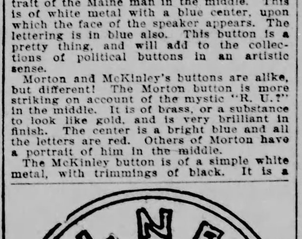
A Southern artist whose designs are found upon many useful, as well as ornate, buttons has produced a neat celluloid button for Crisp, of Georgia. It has been ordered manufactured by a Southern political society. Its design, "Crisp bears our laurel wreath," is delicately told by a branch of green. The celluloid is stamped with black, and except for a rim of blue and red, running one inside the other, the button shows no hint of the flag which is supposed in one way or another to be upon all political devices.

"Reed is right in it," is the announcement upon a large flat button with a portrait of the Maine man in the middle. This is of white metal with a blue center, upon which the face of the speaker appears. The lettering is in blue also. This button is a pretty thing, and will add to the collections of political buttons in an artistic sense.

IN NATIONAL COLORS FOR REED.

Morton and McKinley's buttons are alike, but different! The Morton button is more striking on account of the mystic "R. U.?" in the middle. It is of brass, or a substance to look like gold, and is very brilliant in finish. The center is a bright blue and all the letters are red. Others of Morton have a portrait of him in the middle.

The McKinley button is of a simple white metal, with trimmings of black. It is a small button, and two of them are worn by the McKinleyites.



TYPICAL SILK BUTTON.

There are people who buy these campaign buttons who are not politicians in any sense. They get them for their button collections and mount them upon cheesecloth, or hangings, so they will show off to advantage. These button collectors are enthusiasts, like other collectors, and get all the campaign buttons, whether they come by them by begging, borrowing, stealing, or plain purchase. This last method to a bred-in-the-bone collector is the least exciting, and consequently is less satisfactory than any. The scarcest button with collectors is the Reed one, of which few can be obtained for love or money.

In a few days the street will be gay with these bright little insignia of leadership and party. The sight of them is not a strange one to us, but to foreigners it is one of the oddest features of our campaigns.

THE X RAYS

Will Kill the Bacilli of Four Very Dangerous Diseases.

Professors H. P. Platt and Hugh Wightman, of Chicago, announce to the world that diphtheria and typhoid are absolutely killed by the Roentgen rays. This statement is made without reserve. The decision was reached on April 16 in the laboratory, when the last of the germs which had been exposed to the rays failed to show signs of life under the glass—the deadly bacilli remaining idle and inactive in the midst of the most tempting imitation of human tissue.

Prof. Wightman prepared four new colonies of epidemic breeders. They were labeled as cholera, tuberculosis, hog cholera and diphtheria. They were treated in tubes filled with nutriment. Prof. Pratt turned the current into the great coil, and the X ray, which is believed to be the great solution of some diseases, was thrown into the groups of bacilli. All the faults of the first trial were eliminated. All power was on for 62 minutes. Elaborate examination showed a great chemical change. It was evident that the force had acted on the artificial tissue. Free oxygen was made and an acid resulted, just as it would take place in the human body. This acid either kills the germs or puts them to asleep. They will now be transplanted. The two physicians are risking their professional reputations by the prophecy that not one of the four groups will ever be able to recover. The effect on the diphtheria germ is positive, and they are very hopeful of the other three.

THE MAKING OF PENS.

More Steel Used for Them Than for Guns.

"Do you know anything about pens?" asked a Nassau street stationer this morning of a Mail and Express reporter. "I thought you didn't. Now let me tell you something about the metallic pen that you never dreamed of. It requires the finest kind of steel to make a really first-class pen. I have been overhauling records, and find that a greater quantity of steel is used annually in the pen-making business than in all the gun, sword and pistol manufactories of the world. The recent popularity of the typewriter has, of course, diminished the use of pens, but the output is enormous, nevertheless.

"In Birmingham, Eng., there are a number of pen manufactories that turn out a total of 150,000,000 pens every working day. The majority of the workers are women, and the wages, while low, help to make Birmingham a notable seat of industry. To make a million pens a full ton of steel is required. There is really so much work about the manufacture of a pen that it is surprising that they sell as cheap as they do; but as I have said, the production is so great that it is a profitable business. Pens have been in use a whole century now, or 100 years ago, when they took the place of quills as the popular ink spreader, it was one of the secrets of the age how that slit was made in the pen. Those employed in that particular branch of the work were obliged to record an oath that they would not reveal the secret of that slit cutting process.

"The secret became an open one, though, in the natural course of events, and soon almost every interested person knew that the slit was made with a pair of scissors fixed in a press. Men perform the initial work on a pen. That is to say, they roll out the steel to the proper thickness. The women then take hold, cutting the steel into strips as wide as two pens are long. Presses do the cutting for the women. The steel when it leaves the presses is shaped like a pen, but is flat. The forms made by these presses are then put into a red hot furnace and when thoroughly heated are taken out and permitted to cool slowly. This process makes them soft. Then the women use fast presses that hammer the points as well as stamp the name of the manufacturer.

"This done, the pens are heated again, and while still hot are run into oil. They are now much harder, but dirty and greasy when taken out. To clean and whiten them they are then boiled in hot water to which soda has been added. The next step is to place them in a cylinder which revolves over gas jets. This turns them blue. A number of other minor details and the pen is packed and ready for the market. Whether is be the rich or the poor man's pen, the mode of manufacture is alike."

NEW POINT OF VIEW.

Man Paid by an Elderly Aunt Not to Marry a Widow.

He sat before the mirror in his room, nervously brushing his raven black hair into various shapes, while expectation gleamed in his dark-blue eye, which ever and anon sought the clock nervously, says an exchange.

"Seven forty-five," he said, with a pout. "Well, she is certainly taking her time. I wonder if she thinks the play begins at midnight. I declare, if I dared, I'd go alone."

A ring at the front door and he sprung up in a flutter.

"There she is!" he cried, and with a glad little cry he darted down the stairs and was in the arms of a tall, handsome young girl who wore an Inverness cape and a derby hat.

"You've been smoking again, Clara," he said, with a little shiver, "and after you promised papa, too."

"Oh, bother papa! Hurry up and get your coat on."

But papa was not to be bothered. He came out of the back parlor and advanced toward them with an angry air.

"Theatre again, Miss Jones?" he queried. "Don't you think this is a little too rapidly? It's the third performance in a week that you've taken Willie to?"

"Oh, I like it, papa, indeed, I do."

"I dare say you do, but you know little of the world. Is this a ballet play you're taking my son to?"

Miss Jones laughed.

"Oh, dear, no!" she replied. "They are too slow. We're going to see the new living pictures—"

"I saw those! I saw those!" broke in the old man, "and no innocent boy of mine shall ever go. Venus and Hebe, and all the rest of 'em—"

"No! no! They're behind the age. These are Saturn, Apollo, Mars and Jupiter, by the handsomest leading man in the country."

"Oh, that's different! Wrap up well, Willie, and be home by 11. Don't invite him in to eat or drink anything, please, Miss Jones; we had an awful time with him the other night."

"All right! Come along, Willie! Take my arm."

And they were gone.

Those Idiotic Questions.

He was one of those men who are not really incredulous, but who seem so through an unfortunate inability to express their emotions as they feel them. He overheard some acquaintances in the hotel lobby discussing the demise of one Bill Brown, and immediately joined the group, whereupon the following conversation ensued:

"Did I understand you to say Bill Brown was dead?"

"Yep. Died Tuesday of last week."

"Is it possible?"

"Yes, that's right."

A short pause.

"So Bill Brown is dead? Well, well!"

"Yes, he's dead.'

"Do you know, I can scarcely believe it. Poor chap!"

Another pause.

"Poor Bill! I knew him well. So he's really dead, is he?"

"Well, if he isn't he's in a d—d bad position. I saw him buried."

The conversation ended very abruptly and the man who was not really incredulous moved off, looking hurt.—Philadelphia Record.

Couldn't Change the Rhyme.

"Dear me," said the lovely lady, petulantly. "Those are beautiful verses you have written about me, but it happens that my hair is dark brown, instead of golden."

"Haw! By Jove! So it is," said the petted society poet. "Well, there is only one thing to do. You must have your hair bleached."—Indianapolis Journal.

D—D—D—I

"Mamie's husband stutters terribly, doesn't he?"

"Yes, and he is so impetuous and hot-tempered he frequently embarrasses her very much."

"How so?"

"Why, when he goes to call her darling she is never quite sure that he is not beginning to swear at her."—Truth.

An Alarming Explanation.

Country Patient—I didn't expect that you would call again before to-morrow, doctor.

Doctor—Well, you see, I had to visit another patient in the neighborhood, and I thought I might as well kill two birds with one stone.—Pick-Me-Up.

Broke the Silence.

For a long time after he had succeeded in inserting himself through the door at 3 a. m., she regarded him in silence.

At length she spake.

Also, she spake at length.—Westchester Globe.

Our Serial Story.

THE MYSTERY OF AVENUE D.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE BLADE BY DAVID LOWRY.

CHAPTER XXIX.—A DEFECTIVE THEORY.

As the trio passed out of the hotel door Farmer Sloan stumbled against a man who paused suddenly on the street to look after a man who was going in the opposite direction.

The man was Fitch.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Sloan.

The man addressed suddenly touched Sloan's arm, disregarding the apology, he asked:

"Do you know that man's name?"

Maxwell, who paused awaiting Sloan interposed quickly.

"That is Ambrose Fitch—half the people here know him."

A faint smile flickered about the stranger's lips as he looked after Fitch. He entered the hotel while the acquaintances crossed the street and purchased seats in the eastward coach. When they re-entered the hotel the stranger was talking to the proprietor. He modulated his voice when they entered; directly he turned away and sauntered out.

"Excuse me one moment, Mr. Sloan." Maxwell glanced meaningly at Alexander and stepped out after the stranger. The stranger was standing in front of a saloon looking across the street at the house Fitch entered. When Maxwell approached him he walked on; Maxwell quickened his steps and overtook him.

"Are you a stranger here? I have good reason for asking the question."

"I was never in the town before." The stranger eyed Maxwell warily; the scrutiny seemed to satisfy him, but he was evidently on his guard.

There was a resolute air about the stranger that impressed Maxwell, who was a fair reader of men. He was a man whom no one would meddle with after a good look at him; his frame was strong; there was a depth of chest and a reach of arm, an alertness of eye that warned even a casual observer that this man was able to hold his own in an encounter.

"Pardon me," said Maxwell, who suddenly resolved upon his course, "you have seen Mr. Fitch before."

The stranger stared at him; not a muscle betrayed his feelings; he stood waiting for Maxwell to continue; there was neither surprise, curiosity nor annoyance in the eyes that met Maxwell's coldly.

"I see you do not wish to commit yourself," Maxwell added after a pause, "that is natural. My sole excuse for speaking to a total stranger is the fact that I am going away on the first coach—east, and I thought I might not have a chance to see you again. I am stopping at the hotel——"

The stranger suddenly interrupted him. "All right. If I have anything to communicate to you I will know where to find you."

Maxwell handed him his card and returned to his companions.

Dinner was disposed of; Maxwell and his companions were waiting around the hotel door when the stranger Maxwell accosted entered.

He nodded imperceptibly; there was just sufficient to apprise Maxwell. When the stranger passed into the parlor Maxwell followed him.

The stranger began abruptly, "I've been talking to Banker Morse, and I've concluded to answer your question. I know all about the man you saw me looking at. He has changed a great deal—but I never forget a face—they'll tell you that at Columbus."

"You refer to the state prison?"

"I was keeper there twelve years. My name is Ansolm Beach."

"You are positive, Mr. Beach."

"There's 40 or 50 pounds more on him than there was when I last saw him; he has got grayer, bigger—looks different in many ways, but it's the same man. I can't be mistaken."

"What was his offense?"

"He was a dealer in green goods, and a very slick one. He was wanted in two or three states; finally we got him for six years. He served full time."

"Your communication is very timely," said Maxwell, "I represent the Globe Assurance Company, Mr. Beach, and while I am aware that you are not animated by personal motives, I will be pleased to inform the company how I acquired the information you have just imparted. It amply confirms much that I have gathered since I came here. Mr. Fitch, I may tell you is one of the boldest operators I have ever heard of. He is not alone—it is necessary to adopt all precautions. But it is impossible for him to escape—I have overwhelming proof—the next step is to insure the arrest of all engaged in the conspiracy at the same time."

Mr. Morse told me that you may know something about a Mr. Cole."

"Are you interested in the Cole affair?" Maxwell asked.

"That's part of my business here, what do you know about it?"

Maxwell told him in a few words all that he had learned, at the same time giving him his source of information. Mr. Beach listened attentively. He made a note of Mrs. Haywood's name, also of the other names Maxwell gave him.

"Bob Cole's mother is my cousin—that explains why I'm out here, Mr. Maxwell. I was coming anyhow, I've got a little money, and I'm looking around. But from what you tell me, I guess I'll have to go to Bilchester—everything seems to point to Bilchester."

"I am going there immediately."

"Give me your address—I may want to send you a message—and you can send word to Banker Morse for me."

"You have not spoken to Mr. Morse concerning Fitch?"

"No—nor I don't intend to—unless you think he ought to know."

"Not at present," Maxwell replied hastily, "I will advise him if it is necessary. I would prefer that you keep your own counsel so far as Fitch is concerned. Recent events are operating in a way that must render him very suspicious—I would rather, much rather quiet his apprehensions; otherwise he will give us a chase—and I desire to avoid that above all things."

"Look!" exclaimed Maxwell inclining his head to the open door.

Beach turned around; Fitch was standing before the bar.

They could see the glass that he lifted to his lips tremble in his hand.

Beach looked at Maxwell. "He has lost his grip."

"He has good reason," Maxwell replied. "When you are here a day or two you will learn the cause. He has had one fit—he is drinking to steady his nerves—poor fool."

The coach meanwhile had stopped in front of the hotel. Alexander put his head in at the door.

"Good-bye, Mr. Beach," said Maxwell, extending a hand.

Beach grasped it cordially. "Good-bye—and look out for road agents."

He stood at the door and watched them clambering into the coach. The driver flourished his whip, the coach—rumbled away from the hotel and Maxwell's face was turned eastward.

He had abundance of food for thought as he journeyed to Bilchester.

In the first place he was concerned when he pondered over the ghost story. There was something under it; it was disconcerting. Where was Sarah Laird? Was it possible that her real character was discovered by her employer? In that case all Maxwell's labors might be set at naught. He was laboring or conviction as well as apprehension of the conspirators.

And he suggested a letter—however, he was not uneasy on that score; unless there was something of great importance she would not write—she avoided writing wherever it was possible to report in person.

Much more important was the extraordinary disappearance of Alf Latimore and Cole.

Maxwell had set out on his task firmly convinced that Latimore was alive. He reasoned that the sum at stake was sufficient to tempt the bold man to run extraordinary risks; it was sufficient for half a dozen; the records showed that less than half the amount had induced men occupying positions of trust—against whom the breath of calumny had never been raised—to participate in perjury and murder.

If the scheme was successful, at least three persons would secure fortunes—Fitch, Latimore and his wife.

The scheme seemed as plain as any well defined action men pursue in the various channels of industry and commerce. There was the president of the Consolidated Croesus mines, who had invested his money, and induced his friends to put theirs into the enterprise; there was the sum invester by Latimore and there were the share holders in a mass back of the officers of the company.

Latimore was the one man upon whom all the others depended; including Fitch, the largest capitalist of all. And there were the contracts entered into or the machinery that was to open up such riches as were now only referred to when the rise of Mackey and his associates was recalled.

What was more natural than that the stockholders should be willing to insure the life of their chief reliance and expert Latimore. It was also a good business proposition for Mr. Fitch to hazard a trifle more on his own account, because he had risked one-third of all the money invested in the joint enterprises.

The contract for the machinery alone was a great sum. In case anything happened to Latimore, it was natural that the shareholders should adopt every precaution to save great loss.

And yet withal, from the outset Maxwell had assumed that Latimore was st ll in the flesh. He could not assign any good reason—at least when he sat down to make out a case of murder to the directors of the company that employed him, he confessed that his reasons were far from satisfactory to himself.

There are men who would rather suffer loss than confess an error of judgment.

Maxwell was not dishonest with himself; he could not be prevailed upon to impose upon another man—he was not such a fool as to impose upon himself.

He said to himself, the disappearance of these two men is not in line with my theory; I will be an ass to persist in a theory if there is any good reason to doubt its correctness. And I now begin to doubt very seriously.

Especially when I learn that there was a little quarrel between Ford and Latimore—that Ford renewed the quarrel in New York, and that he threatened to pursue his enemy through life.

Ford alone had sufficient motive for murdering Latimore—was it not as reasonable to think that Ford had entered his enemy's house as to assume that Latimore had in some manner substituted remains that were recognized as Latimore's? There was not a week that was free from mistakes in identification of the dead—nothing was more common. Husbands failed to identify their wives; wives failed to identify their husbands; relatives were continually making mistakes; it was possible that Latimore had overcome his foe in his own house and had substituted his remains for his own—a short way out of the difficulty, if the encounter between the men in New York was as bad as Billy Barnes reported it. For Latimore could not, in view of the police records, invite close scrutiny of his actions.

But was it not just as reasonable to think that Ford had murdered Latimore and disappeared?

What were the chances that Cole—not Ford—had murdered Latimore? Cole was a former lover of Mrs. Latimore's—husband and wife had quarrelled over his visit to the house. That was an ugly story Sally Haywood related, of itself it would go far to prejudice a jury if it did not convict.

But there was no evidence thus far to support the theory that Cole could have killed Latimore with the wife's knowledge; or that she or her friend, Miss March, would screen him after the crime was committed.

If Cole was the murderer, Maxwell instantly acquitted her of any complicity in it. As for Miss March, there was not an iota of evidence thus far connecting her in any manner with the crime.

Finally, there was the brother—Alf Latimore's presence was intruding itself uninvited in Maxwell's thoughts; was it barely possible that the brothers had encountered each other, and that the earliest tragedy of which we have any record was re-enacted while all the other inmates of the house were wrapped in sleep?

It was not improbable; the story of the mirror made a deep impression on his mind—a lasting impression. He imagined he could see the varying expressions of the jurymen as Sally Haywood retold the story of the mirror.

Here were three conflicting theories; which was the more reasonable? Maxwell was unable to determine—but he was reluctantly compelled to abandon his first theory—"it would not hold water," he said to himself.

Then he wisely concluded to begin in Bilchester as if he had entered the case fresh, without any predilections one way or other—a very difficult thing to do—but Maxwell resolved to dismiss all previous thoughts on the subject so far as it was possible for him to do so.

CHAPTER XXX.—A MAN'S VOICE IN THE NIGHT.

There was one thing, just one circumstance, that might give color to the theory that possibly Alf. Latimore murdered his brother.

Alf was seen and recognized by the Eastern bankers; that implied a great deal. He would register his name in a book if he made a deposit—he would be required to sign his name in any case if he obtained money through a bank. And the people in the bank would not experience any trouble in remembering a customer's face.

If the brother was guilty of the crime he would naturally flee. True—if he was guilty, he might return and draw on the banker at Cripple Creek.

Another thought presented itself like a flash in this connection. It might be possible for Wilford Latimore to murder his brother, and to impersonate him if they bore such an extraordinary resemblance to each other as was represented.

These conflicting thoughts made Maxwell resolve upon satisfying himself at the earliest opportunity upon one point. He must first determine beyond the shadow of a doubt whether Wilford Latimore was dead or living.

In this task he relied chiefly upon Sarah Laird to assist him.

Maxwell imparted his views to Alexander, who in turn made such suggestions as occurred to him; the friends canvassed every aspect of the case; from the hour the murder was discovered down to lynching at Cripple Creek, the probable action and motives of the principal movers in the drama was the subject of careful consideration.

When the party arrive1 at Bilchester, Farmer Sloan pursued his way to Pollock's Corners alone, while Alexander immediately set about the task of discovering the whereabouts of Cole with Maxwell's assistance.

An hour after Maxwell arrived in Bilchester, a fruit vender passed before the kitchen in the rear of number 77 Avenue D.

One of the servants shook her head resolutely; the other stepped out and looked at the fruit. The vender, a keen-eyed Italian, glanced from the fruit to the servant, exposing a portion of a note lying beneath the fruit.

"How much?" It was Sarah Laird who stooped over the basket.

"You cana hava a duzen for a fifteen cent—six for nine." The note was slipped to her while she awaited her change. Two minutes later the fruit vender's voice was heard on the other side of the house as he cried his wares.

A little after nine on the evening of the same day Sarah Laird admitted Maxwell at a side door. Five minutes later he was secreted in the cellar.

Miss March and Mrs. Latimore were in the front room on the second floor when the bell rang and a visitor was admitted.

The visitor was Doctor Glyde.

Sarah Laird opened the door and preceded him into the room occupied by her mistress and Miss March.

Something arrested her attention; it was her mistress yawning. Miss March looked up with a smile and said something about the air making her feel sleepy as she laid her book aside when the doctor was announced.

Sarah observed her mistress sitting upright suddenly as the doctor entered the room, then the door swung between them, cutting off the view. She lingered near the door long enough to hear the doctor speaking.

"How do you like the book, Mrs. Latimore?"

"I think it wearisome," Mrs. Latimore answered.

"And I thought it was very entertaining," said Miss March.

"It is altogether too tragic for me," said Mrs. Latimore.

The doctor said something about cards then.

"If we had a third, it is stupid for two to play constantly, a third might enliven us."

"Well you must have a little variety," Sarah Laird heard the doctor reply, "even if I have to serve as the third," then she walked away.

The doctor remained an hour—two hours—he came a little before 9 and remained until half past 11.

When Sarah Laird stole softly down stairs and opened the cellar door the house was silent.

"How often has the doctor called in the evening?" Maxwell asked.

"He began a night after I came."

"Does he always remain as late as he did to-night?"

"No—the time has gradually grown later."

"How does Mrs. Latimore look in good light?"

"I see very little difference—sometimes I see a little more color in her cheeks."

"Does she go out?"

"Never."

Has she recovered her appetite—I forget, of course, you do not know what she ate before the murder. Does she seem to eat sufficient food?"

"Somebody eats it." Sarah Laird smiled.

Maxwell looked at her inquiringly.

"For two women who remain in the house so close they are wonderful eaters. It is a puzzle to me how they can eat so much."

Maxwell sat looking at her in a speculative way, then said in a tone that revealed suppressed excitement.

"It is not possible that anybody has been concealed in the house all this time."

"There is not a nook in the house big enough to hold a hat box that I have not looked into."

"Have you noticed anything unusual when Mrs. Latimore and Miss March are playing cards—or when the doctor is here?"

"I cannot describe it—they are all playing a part—I am sure of that, but then one can't describe it—only I am convinced that I am right."

"It is in the manner—is that it?"

"To-night for instance, when I showed the doctor up Mrs. Latimore almost yawned in my face, and then when the doctor entered the room she straightened herself as if she was glad he came."

"Humph!" said Maxwell, "you would be glad to see anybody if you were mewed up in a house all day."

"Then why do they not go out? I am sure they can hire a carriage—no one will know who they are from ten thousand other people."

"That is true," Maxwell answered musingly. "By the way," he said suddenly, "I will remain to-night. You can leave the side door open. Go to bed soon. There is only one thing I want to ask now—what is your idea of the ghost business—the account in the paper was so ridiculous that I paid no attention to it further than to wonder whether they had discovered your purpose."

"I know no more about it than I did when the poor girl awakened the whole neighborhood with her screams—they were dreadful."

"You saw or heard nothing?"

"Nothing—there has never been any unusual noise—nothing to excite fear or alarm."

"How do you account for such a vivid dream?"

"I think Doctor Glyde's idea is correct—she saw the picture every day—but I have a suspicion that somebody told her of the murder that day—and she dreamed of it. She has not admitted it—I have thought that was the beginning of it."

"Very likely," said Maxwell. "So—sum it all up—we really are very little the wiser."

"I have never been so careful nor as watchful in my life," Sarah Laird answered, "and yet I have been unable to discover anything that is worth noting. And yet I am satisfied that everybody in this house is playing a part as I am that I see you now."

"That is something in itself."

"You can't use it—it is not practical—I never was more puzzled in my life,"

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

Washington's First Inauguration.

L. M. C., Sherrard, W. Va., asks: "In what month was Washington elected President the first time, and why was he inaugurated on April 30 instead of March 4?"

After the national constitution had been ratified by the requisite number of states, the Continental Congress appointed the first Wednesday in January, 1789, as the day for choosing electors, the first Wednesday in February for the electors to assemble and cast their votes for President, and the first Wednesday in March as the day to commence proceedings under the new constitution. The first Wednesday was March 4.

But in those days travel was slow and difficult. Long journeys were generally made on horseback. It was not until April 1 that a quorum of the new House of Representatives assembled in New York, then the capital, and not until April 6 that the Senate was organized. On that day, in the presence of the two houses of Congress, the electoral votes were counted, and Washington, having received all the electoral votes of the ten states which participated in the election, was duly declared elected President. On April 14 he received official notice of his election, at Mount Vernon, and on April 16 he set out for New York, which he reached on the 23d. Congress did not get ready for the inauguration until April 30, when it occurred.

The Twentieth Century.

I. F., Kendallville, Ind.: You are mistaken utterly. On December 31, 1899, there will not 1900 years have passed, but only 1899 years. Go back to the beginning. We date from the supposed year of Christ's birth. He was not one year old until 365 days had passed. All of those belonged to the year A. D. 1. One hundred full years had to pass before the 1st century was completed. It ended with the last day of the year 100. The 2d century began with the first day of the year 101, and ended with the last day of the year 200; the 3d century began with the first day of the year 201, and ended with the last day of the year 300. Now count on that way, century by century, and you will find that the 19th century began with the first day of the year 1801, and will end with the last day of the year 1900. The 20th century will begin with January 1, A. D. 1901. Your mistake is in assuming that Christ was one year old the day of his birth.

To Clean Shells.

E. S., Chicago Junction, O., asks "how to clean mussel, oyster and other shells so they will be white and nice for ornamental purposes."

Make lye by boiling good hard wood ashes; let it settle; pour the lye over the shells and boil them in it 3 hours; then soak in fresh water, and wash clean.

The Massachusetts Plank.

A. P., Ratibun, Wis., writes: "I notice in the platforms of the Massachusetts democratic convention that it states that all obligations payable in coin must be paid in gold. Now, if the Republican party wishes to keep a parity between the two metals, with equal purchasing and exchangable value, why does it discriminate against silver in that way?"

The country is now on a gold standard. When men use the word "dollar" in business, they mean the value of the gold dollar. The silver dollar and the gold dollar are not at a parity in value, because the silver one is worth as bullion only about half the other. It is up to Jupiter's day "purchasing and exchangeable value" of the gold dollar, by methods frequently explained fully in The Blade. The Massachusetts Republican platform means that they are in favor of maintaining the present standard of values. It does not mean that actual gold shall be paid, but that money, other paper of silver, shall be equal to gold, as it is at present, to gold. In other words, the Republicans of Massachusetts know that the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would drive us to the silver standard, would drive gold out of circulation, and the "dollar" then equal only the market value of the silver in the silver dollar in purchasing value. The plank declares for the maintenance of the present value, and against its depreciation.

Gold in California.

C. E. W., Garfield, Wash., asks: "How do you account for the fact that greenbacks did not drive gold out of California during the war, in accordance with Gresham's law?"

It was simply because the business men insisted on gold contracts. Notes and other obligations were made payable in gold. What few greenbacks circulated were taken, not at their face value, but at their current value. Had there been a general attempt to force greenbacks into circulation, the result would have been the same as in the East, but during the earlier years of the war, there was great fear at Washington that the Pacific states might either join the South, or set up an independent government; and nothing was done that could stir up disaffection among the people. There was no trouble of the kind in those days, hence business relations with the East were not so close as to render it impossible to maintain gold in circulation there. It would be impossible now, however, with the close railway connections.

Speed Records.

H. H., Doran, Iowa: The following are the records:

50 yard dash—Lou E. Myers, New York city, January, 1881. Time, 5¼ seconds.

100 yards—John Owen, jr., Detroit, Oct. 11, 1880, and R. J. Wefers, New York, Sept. 21, 1855. Time, 10 1-5 seconds.

250 yards—C. H. Sherrill, New Haven, Conn., June 15, 1888. Time, 25 4-5 seconds.

One mile—T. P. Conneff, New York, 1865. Time, 4 minutes, 15 2-5 seconds.

Five mile—E. C. Carter, New York, Sept. 17, 1887. Time, 25 minutes, 23 3-5 seconds.

One mile bicycle record, flying start—W. W. Hamilton, Coronado, Calif. Time, 1:59 1-5.

One mile trotting record—Alix, Galesburg, Ill., 1891. Time, 2:03¾.

One mile pacing record—Robert J., Terre Haute, Ind., 1894. Time, 2:01½.

One mile (horse) running record—Salvator, Monmouth Park, Aug. 28, 1890. Time, 1:37½.

Running broad jump—28 feet, 6¼ inches, by C. S. Rober, Detroit, Mich., July 4, 1891.

Running high jump—6 feet, 5⅝ inches, by M. F. Sweeney, New York, Sept. 21, 1895.

Union Deserters.

J. H., Bowling Green, O., writes: "I have been told repeatedly that during the war from 1863 to 1865 no more than 100,000 Roman Catholic Irish deserted the Union army. If this is true, please state the cause."

When a man enlisted in the army during the rebellion, no record was made of his religion or his politics, of course. Hence it is utterly impossible to tell, from the records, what was the religion of the deserters. Hence we do not consider the statement authentic. It is certainly entirely incapable of proof.

Matter's Three States.

M. K., Dillon, Ill., and J. S., Gold Hill, N. M., ask: "Please inform me why water freezes when cold?"

All matter exists in three forms: solid, liquid and gaseous. There is no solid substance but what, if a sufficient degree of heat be applied, will turn first into a liquid and then into a gas, or vapor. On the sun, for instance, iron exists as a vapor in the atmosphere. Common air can be made to assume the liquid form by the application of intense cold. It is then a clear, crystal liquid, like spring water. We are accustomed to consider substances as solid, liquid or gaseous, because the temperature of the earth is what it is. Reduce the average temperature of the entire world 100 degrees, and water would be always a solid. Raise the world's temperature by 200 or more degrees, and all the water on the earth would be suspended in the atmosphere as a gas or vapor.

Concerning Gold.

"Farmer," Altoona, Ill.: Gold is the money standard of all the great commercial civilized nations of the world.

Countries which have the silver standard have to pay their trade balances to gold standard countries in gold, which they have to buy, of course.

When one speaks of gold being at a premium, as it was during our civil war, it is not meant that gold is not really any more valuable, but that the other money of the country has depreciated. There may be, however, a concurrence of temporary circumstances by which, for a brief time, a small premium will be paid for gold coin. Thus, just before the sale of the recent issue of government bonds, persons in New York who had bid, paid a small premium—⅜ or ½ of one per cent—for it. The profit they expected to make on the bonds made it profitable to do this. The real value of gold was not increased, as you can see.

American Tin.

P. A., Horr, Mont.: The tin-plate industry is firmly established in the United States, thanks to the McKinley tariff. The reduction of duty under the present tariff law injured it somewhat, but the wise ones among the manufacturers, whose steel ingots are very low in price a few months ago, owing to dull demand and overproduction, laid in large stocks, and are now enabled to do well. The largest tin plate works in the United States are at Elwood, Indiana. We do not know the amount of pig tin produced in the United States. The bulk of the world's supply of pig tin comes from the East Indies. Nine-tenths of the pig tin used in manufacturing tin plate in Great Britain is imported from the East Indies, the Welsh mines producing only the remaining tenth.

Practice of War.

D. M., Greensburg, Kan.: No country recognized the Southern Confederacy as independent; but Spain, Great Britain, France and other countries recognized it as having belligerent rights. In war, it is deemed proper to inflict as much injury on the enemy as possible; hence his commerce is destroyed, the goods carried in his vessels are confiscated, though belonging to private parties; cities are shelled and destroyed, or made to pay heavy tributes. You are entirely wrong in supposing that because the buildings and property in our coast cities belong to private parties, their safety would be assured in case of war. Nothing of the kind.

Highest Military Title.

G. B. K., Benton Harbor, Mich., asks: "What is the highest official title in the U. S. army?. Is major-general the highest?"

Major-General is the highest. The grade of lieutenant-general has been conferred on different commanders as recognition of their high military talent, but it is not a regular grade.

Queen Wilhelmina.

E. N., Fillmore, Ind.: Wilhelmina, of Holland, is the daughter of King William III., and of his queen, Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck.

Wilhelmina was born August 31, 1880, and hence is in her sixteenth year. Her mother is Regent during Wilhelmina's minority, and is carefully educating her for the duties as queen of the Netherlands.

Please observe the rules. We can not attempt to answer a number of questions from the same person, because the Bureau is absolutely crowded all the time.

Republican National Control.

H. D. I., Hardin, Colo., asks: "What share of the last 30 years have the Republicans been in full control of both branches of Congress and President?"

The executive branch of the national government—the Presidency—was Republican from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1885; Democratic from that date to March 4, 1889; Republican from then to March, 1893; Democratic since then.

Farming in South America.

B. F. S., Pekin, Ill.: There is plenty of fertile land in South America, but we strongly advise you against going there. The white people are of Spanish and Portuguese descent, whose modes of thought, of business, are entirely different from ours, not to speak of their language and religion. There is no doubt an American can do better here than in any South American country at farming.

Miscellaneous.

T. B. D., Turtle Lake, Wis.: We have have not the figures. Write to the observer in charge of the Weather Bureau at Minneapolis. He will probably be able to inform you; your county surveyor also ought to know.

C. C. S., Bloomsburg, Pa.: It is impossible, so we are sorry to say, for us to find time to write out arguments for debate. We have constant applications, but have to decline them all.

F. M. B., Wenatchee, Wash.: The crust which forms in your tea kettle is from the lime and other impurities in the water. Procure water from a purer source, if possible. It is like scale in a steam boiler. It will have to be removed by hand, and there is no way of preventing its formation.

J. B., Turtle Creek, W. Va.: It is impossible for us to devote space to religious discussions.

C. G., Texas, O.: New York city is on Manhattan island, at the mouth of the Hudson. That portion of the river which flows on the easterly side of Manhattan island is called the East River; the other side, is called the North River. Consult a school geography. The Albemarle was a rebel ram, sunk in Mobile Bay. Please observe Rules above.

A. V., Belington, W. Va.: When a man enlists in the regular army, he has no voice in the matter where he will be stationed. His superiors decide that. If you have the energy and ability to make your living, don't enlist.

"Kay," Ames, N. Y.: The "day" of any planet is the time required for one revolution on its axis. Jupiter's day is therefore but 9 hr. 55 minutes long, our time, and his year is 11 years 217 days, our time. To find how many days in one of Jupiter's years, divide the length of his year by the length of his day—reducing both to minutes before dividing.

R. B. S., Geneva, Iowa: There is no official record of blows on a striking machine, but we think John L. Sullivan struck about 2,500 pounds on such a machine.

Subscriber: Nothing can be done if the well is clean. The trouble is that the water is polluted from some source.

L. A. T., Triadelphia, W. Va.: Stamp collectors pay premiums for certain kinds of rare stamps of any country in the world. We can not give you the addresses of stamp dealers, as that would be free advertising for them.

L. M. B., Locust Ridge, O.: We have not the data to answer.

Remember This.

Conversation should never be carried on in whispers in a sick room. It is much better that every word be distinctly audible. Absolute naturalness and apparent unconsciousness is the safest atmosphere with which to surround a sick person. Too much painstaking may impress the sick one with the idea that there is something more serious than really exists, and fussiness is the most annoying thing in the world. Keep company and callers away from very ill people. Outsiders, unless they are the most intimate of friends, have no business in a sick room, and even then, if they are of the noisy, bustling, rollicking sort, they are better stopped at the threshold. Very dear friends, those who are one's companions in health, may be admitted for a minute if they have sense enough and are enough to agitate the patient, and will come in naturally, gently touch the hand, perhaps place a few flowers on the pillow or in a vase where they can be seen without an effort, or offer any of the little courtesies of extreme friendliness. Such a visitor may be of very great benefit, but, as a rule, too much visiting goes sadly against the recovery of a very sick person.—New York Ledger.

To Catch a Husband.

A Frenchwoman confesses to having attended 722 balls to catch a husband, and only to have caught instead bronchitis fourteen times, pleurisy thrice, and 120 colds in the head.

A Naturalist.

The class in natural history being asked the difference between a dog and a tree, the head boy answered: "A tree is covered with bark, while the dog seems to be lined with it."

Hood's

Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and building up medicine is positively the best. Others may make the same claim. But there's this difference: *We prove it.* Not by antiquity, but by *Merit.* Not by what we say, but by what Hood's Sarsaparilla does. It has record of Sarsaparilla a record of *Cures* that has not been equalled in medical history. It positively, perfectly and permanently cures when all other medicines fail. That the keen discrimination of the people recognizes its merit and the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, is shown by the fact that they buy Hood's Sarsaparilla in preference and to the exclusion of all others. Hood's Sarsaparilla has a larger sale than all other blood purifiers. It wins confidence everywhere because the statements in its advertising and testimonials are verified by all who take it. No other medicine has ever received so many voluntary testimonials of wonderful cures. No other medicine possesses the peculiar combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla, and which give it merit peculiar to itself. This is the secret of its wonderful power, of its wonderful sales. This is why it cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Rheumatism, all Humors, Kidney and Liver troubles, Dyspepsia, That Tired Feeling, builds up the nerves, creates an appetite and strengthens the whole system. Its merit, its sales, its

Cures

Make Hood's Sarsaparilla the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by druggists. $1.

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 25c.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

An Introduction to the Study of American Literature, by Brander Matthews, is a work designed to guide, to supplement, and to stimulate the reading of American authors; it is, therefore, just what is wanted for a text book of literature in our schools. The plan of the book is strikingly original, for it consists mostly of delightfully readable and yet comprehensive little biographies of the fifteen greatest and most representative American writers. Each of these sketches contains a critical estimate of the author and his works, which is the more valuable coming, as it does, from one who is himself a master. The work is rounded out by four general chapters which take up other prominent authors and discuss the history and conditions of our literature as a whole; and there is at the end of the book a complete chronology of the best American literature down to 1896. At the end of each chapter are reading references and a few suggestive questions for school use. It is illustrated. American Book Company, Cincinnati, O. Price, $1.

The following books are brought out by the American Book company, Cincinnati:

Old Stories of the East, by James Baldwin. This is the sixth book in the series of Eclectic School Readings. It contains twelve stories, comprising the history of the origin of the Hebrew race, and the chief events connected with the life of that people to the period of their greatest prosperity. Full page illustrations, head and tail pieces. Price, 45 cents.

Psychology and Psychic Culture, by Reuben Post Halleck, a teacher of Psychology. The volume aims to present the latest ascertained facts of psychological as well as introspective psychology. The subject is presented in a very plain but comprehensive manner, being divided into departments, and each treated separately. Price, $1.25.

Le Chien de Brisquet and other stories, which have been edited for school use by L. C. Syms. The student of the French language will enjoy the stories in this little volume. Price, 35 cents.

The Second Opportunity of Mr. Stapleburst, by W. Pett Ridge, the author of A Clever Wife. Mr. Stapleburst, a middle-aged literary man, is restored to health in order to have a second opportunity in life. His former life has taught him to be cautious enough to keep out of one risky financial scheme, but the successful results of the latter causes him to enter rashly into a second deal, which involves his becoming a director of a dishonest syndicate. He becomes engaged to Cicely Reade, a sweet girl, but when the rich Mrs. Brentford, who supposes herself a widow, makes love to him, he decides that it may, perhaps, be better for him, in a worldly way, to marry her; whereupon he writes to Kitty breaking off their engagement. This act is immediately followed by the disclosure of Mrs. Brentford's husband, who has been familiar to the audience under another name, and the issuing of warrants for the arrest of all the directors of the dishonest syndicate. Gilbert, in despair, is about to give himself up to the police, when he changes his wishes he were his own self (Gilbert Staplehurst) again, and the author for a second time invokes the supernatural agency and restores him to his former condition. Harper & Brothers, New York city.

The Bicyclers and Three Other Farces, by John Kendrick Bangs are alive with some situations and bright repartee. In The Bicyclers, Perkins takes his first lesson in bicycling while the others watch him from the window. Bradley grows impatient because of the non-arrival of his wife, who is coming down-town on a wheel, but the telephone soon announces that she has been arrested for riding without a light. Barlow bails her out, and the company retires to supper. A Dramatic Evening shows what can happen to a good-natured man like Perkins, who is willing to have privileges granted in his house. The Fatal Message shows the last rehearsal of the amateurs prior to the performance. Proposal Under Difficulties represents Yardsley and Barlow calling upon Miss Andrews, both with the intent of proposing to her. The element of farce grows out of Yardsley's proposal to the housemaid while rehearsing what he intends to say to Miss Andrews. Harper & Brothers, New York city.

The last number of the interesting series, Little Journeys to the Homes of American Authors, takes up the scene of Lowell's home and the article upon this subject by Charles F. Briggs, is well written. Putnam's Sons, publishers, New York.

An Excellent Knave, by J. Fitzgerald Malloy, author of How Came He Dead? A Modern Magician, is a clever romance published in paper covers by Lovell, Coryell & Co., 310-318 Sixth avenue.

The Hand of Ethelberta, by Thomas Hardy, is a new edition of one of the author's most readable stories. Ethelberta, the clever daughter of a butler, became a governess, and secretly married young Mr. Petherwin, the son of her employer. Her husband died, and her mother-in-law became reconciled to her and introduced her into society. Old Lady Petherwin died and left her house to her daughter-in-law, whereupon Ethelberta brought her family to live with her as her servants. Ethelberta had four suitors: Julian, a music teacher; Ladywell, a painter; Neigh, a man about town; and Lord Mountclere. Of course Ethelberta married for Julian; but she decided she must take care of her family, and as Lord Mountclere was the best match in a worldly sense, she married him. The tale is full of humor, for Ethelberta is a singularly amusing young woman, and the situations rising from the fact that her own relations are her servants are strongly comic. Harper & Brothers, New York city.

Regeneration, a reply to Max Nordau, with introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler, will be of great interest to those who read the widely discussed Degeneration of Nordau, the hopeless pessimism of which work provoked some anger, not a little amusement and a fair measure of contempt. Yet it stimulated thought among the habitually unthinking. The author of Regeneration is successful in turning the flank of Nordau's attacking force at more points than one, and is able at times without over-exertion, to convict Nordau not only of lack of knowledge but of what is far worse—knowledge of things that are not true. The "Polish people" have advanced and are advancing by tremendous strides in knowledge and refinement. The higher altruism of our time believes that life is not only worth living, but worth working for. It will interest those who read Degeneration to glance over the chapter-headings of Regeneration. They are: Who is the Critic? Dusk and Dawn? Mysticism and the Unknowable. The Bankruptcy of Science. Symbolism and Logic. The Light of Russia. The Real Ibsen. Richard Wagner. The Religion of Self. An Ethical Inquisition. Vigorous Denunciations and Regeneration. The introduction by Mr. Butler, of Columbia College, is very fine. The book is handsomely bound and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

A recently published book of especial value to parents and teachers is the Religious Training of Children, by Abby Morton Diaz. The papers which compose this volume are reprinted by special request from The Metaphysical Magazine. This little book is one which the parents or teachers can ill afford to ignore for it is replete with wise suggestions and practical advice regarding the higher training of children. The Metaphysical Publishing company, 503 Fifth avenue, New York.

By the Cassell Publishing company of New York is issued The Romance of a Transport, by Edith E. W. Dixon, which is a bright and interesting tale with the usual keen salt-sea flavor which commends Mr. Russell's books to all lovers of adventures and sea-farers. The story is issued in paper cover, for light summer reading.

Studies in the Thought World, or Practical Mind Art, by Henry Wood, are a series of papers which deal with thought-education, mental science, and spiritual evolution in their practical aspects. Their restorative forces are explained and applied to human life. No one can read this book without receiving a great mental and spiritual uplift. Mr. Wood is an original thinker and an idealist, and has the faculty of presenting vital topics in a marvelously simple and interesting manner. The higher unfoldment of man is ably treated from the scientific standpoint. The moulding power of thought, and its systematic exercise as related to health and happiness, are also clearly set forth. As with his other works, which have had a wide circulation, the literary construction is extremely felicitous. Readers have a treat in this work, and when once begun one's interest increases to the end. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

One of the books issued in paper covers for summer reading by the Cassell Publishing company comprises seven short stories from the clever pen of Mrs. Burton Harrison, all of which have appeared before in various magazines. The opening story is the pretty little tale, A Daughter of the South.

The Ebbing of the Tide is a collection of South Sea stories by Louis Becbe, the author of Reef and Palm. Like the latter book, these stories of a strange barbaric life are well written, but they chill the blood with horror at their realistic recital of deeds of blood, of wild passion, and yet of summer seas, soft winds and fragrant flowers. It is published by J. B. Lippincott company, Philadelphia.

The last volume from the pen of Marie Corelli is a pathetic and rather harrowing story of a child, illustrating the great danger of educating a child on materialistic principles only. This story entitled, The Mighty Atom, is published by the J. B. Lippincott company. Another new volume by the same author bears the title Cameos, and contains the following ten stories: Three Wise Men of Gotham, Angel's Wickedness, The Distant Voice, The Withering of a Rose, Nehemiah P. Hoskins, Artist, An Old Bundle, Mademoiselle Zephyr, Tiny Tramps, The Lady With the Carnations, and My Wonderful Wife. J. B. Lippincott company, Philadelphia.

Mr. B. O. Flower, the brilliant editor of the Arena, has written a very fine book contrasting this present century with that of Sir Thomas More. Just at this time when lovers of literature have been interested by the announcement that More's Utopia is to be reprinted from the Latin edition of 1518, the appearance of Mr. Flower's work, entitled the Century of Sir Thomas More, is particularly opportune. The text of the book is bright, crisp and interesting and the treatment of the subject thoughtful. Arena Publishing company, Boston.

The House Boat Boys, by Harry Castlemon, is an excellent story for boys, being a tale of two manly and independent young fellows who earn enough money with a house boat to take them through college. Harry Castlemon is a favorite storyteller for the young, and this last work from his pen is one of his best tales. Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.

Emma Lou, Her Book, by Mary M. Mears, is a clever little story purporting to be a girl's diary written when she was only sixteen and this portion of her life is written as she lived it, very crudely, but very honestly, and will appeal to those who can call to mind several blotted folios of their own laid away at the bottom of old trunks or on attic shelves. The tale is especially suited to girls who will without doubt find it bright and entertaining from beginning to finish. The book, which is prettily bound in tan cloth and green, is published by Henry Holt & Co., of New York.

The Manual of Statistics for 1895 has been received. This contains all of the information up to date concerning railroads, street railways, miscellaneous and industrial companies, granting a digest of the petroleum, mining, banks, trust companies and insurance, everything in fact which business people want to know. This work is in its eighteenth year, and revised to December 31, 1894. It is published by Charles H. Nicoll, 189 Broadway, New York.

A Woman Intervenes, by Robert Barr, author of "In the Midst of Alarms," The Face and the Mask, From Whose Bourne, is a clever story profusely illustrated by Paul Hurst. The plot hinges on the attempt and partial success of a woman reporter to obtain for her paper, under the guise of a millionaire's daughter, information from two young men, of petroleum reports they had made on some mining properties in Canada. Frederick A. Stokes & Co., publishers, New York.

Beyond, by Henry Seward Hubbard, is claimed by the author to be written from experiences of his own in that world which is just beyond the physical. His object in giving it to the world is to convince those who doubt that there is a real life beyond what men call death, but which he defines as the severing of the magnetic bonds which unite the body of the individual with the body of the race as a whole. Arena Publishing company, Boston. Price, cloth, 75 cents; paper, 25 cents.

The Parson's Proxy, by Kate W. Hamilton, au hor of Rachel's Share of the Road, is a very lovely story of a country girl's life among a simple, mountainous people whose peculiarities in dialect and their mode of living are cleverly portrayed by the author. The heroine's influence for good among these people and the own benefit to herself derived from the association as well as her love for and marriage to a handsome young mountaineer are elements which combine to make an exceedingly pretty romance. From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The Adventures of Hatim Tai is a fascinating romance translated from the Persian by Duncan Forbes, and now revised and edited by William Rounceville Alger. The story consists of seven connected tales of the same general character as the Arabian Nights entertainments, and equal to them in many respects. Particular humanity and heroism throughout, the work being in reality the embodiment of the Mohammedan ideal of human excellence. Ginn & Co., Boston.

History of the Independent Loudoun Virginia Rangers, by Briscoe Goodhart, is another contribution to the history of the civil war. It is a narration of the part taken by this company, which came from a state which was strongly Union, in the national government. Their arming was, as the author says, a spontaneous outgrowth of a spirit of lofty patriotism, and from this fact alone the volume should command the interest of all of the Grand Army at least. It comes from the press of McGill & Wallace, Washington.

The last addition to Stone & Kimball's beautifully designed Peacock Library is A House of Cards, by Alice S. Wolf. It is unfortunate that the volume should have moved should be more attractive than its contents, for while the story has merit and is cleverly written, the heroine is the impossible, remarkable and hysterical young woman whose number is legion in a certain pessimistic type of present day literature. It may be that this painful tale is intended as a warning to young women not to make loveless marriages for the sake of trips to Europe, nor to make the mistake of becoming so absorbed in self as to find nothing interesting in life save the analyzations of their emotions. Even the sudden death from heart disease scarcely affects us as pathetic, so relieved are we to feel that she has escaped the impending and inevitable scandal of running away with the "right man," whom she meets after her marriage with the unlovely rich young man who indulges her penchant for European travel. Miss Wolf is clever in portrayal of character and her style possesses grace and finish, but her story is so unhappy and hopelessly pessimistic as to quite overshadow her real talent. Stone & Kimball, Chicago.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

A Very Pretty Experiment Showing Its Effects.

A very pretty and instructive experiment may be made with little trouble and at no expense. A good time to make it is while coffee is being served after dinner, for it will be sure to interest every one at the table, and, moreover, you will then have at hand all the needed materials.

The experiment is a practical illustration of specific gravity, and consists in placing five fluids on top of one another in the order of their density, without any possibility of their mixing.

Take a champagne glass, and at the bottom of it pour a little cold sweetened coffee. Now, having prepared four paper cones, each with its point turned at a right angle, as shown in the cut, and nicely cut off so as to leave a very small

aperture, use one of them to pour into the glass a little cold water. The water will run out of the small end of the cone, and striking the edge of the glass, will gently take its place on top of the coffee. Pour only enough to make the height of the water in the glass equal to that of the coffee.

Using a spoon, one each time, pour in some rich-colored wine, port, for instance, then some salad-oil and finally a little of the alcohol from the spirit-lamp under the coffee urn.

If you use care in all this, you will succeed admirably, and the glass will show the five fluids clear and distinct, the colors being brown, white, red, yellow and white.

—If you would always be healthy, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier.

STRONG ON ECONOMY.

A Philadelphia Husband Dispenses With the Services of a Carpenter.

A newly married man, who had never had much experience in doing small jobs about the household, says the Philadelphia Record, told several of his associates of his first attempt to gain his wife's approval by doing a favor for her.

"You know I am very fond of dogs," said he. "Well, I purchased a fine little fox terrier pup, and he was so full of ginger that he chewed up everything he could get at about the house, and nearly worried my wife's pet cat to death. Then she suggested that I get a carpenter to build a pen in the yard for him. But I was strong on the economy lay, and resolved to build the pen myself. The first thing I did was to order twelve feet of wire netting. It was the kind with holes in it about two inches square. This cost me $3. When I got home I found I had to have four posts, each five feet long, and these cost me $2. After I got the post planted I had no hammer and nails. These cost me $2.20.

"I worked hard at the job for several evenings, and finally completed it. Then I called my wife to bring out the pup, and I also expected to receive her congratulations. Triumphantly I placed the dog inside the inclosure and then waited to hear my wife bestow her praise. The pup walked around the inclosure and then deliberately climbed up the coarse netting as easily as if it had been a stepladder, and fell over on the outside, and he's been at liberty ever since."

Moire and Pompadour Silk.

Moire has had a revival. White moire, black moire and colored moire are all extensively used in making dinner and evening gowns. Pompadour silk trims many of them, and the combination is very pleasing. Ruffles have returned to favor with the moire and constitute one of the most graceful styles of trimming.

Each Other.

The best of life is often wasted
Before by epicures 'tis tasted;
The worst is when two women kiss,
Of all displays of wasted bliss
—Philadelphia Record.

PLANT WONDER.

MYTHS AND FANCIES FROM THE VEGETABLE WORLD.

Extravagant Little Stories Which at One Time or Another Had Some Serious Believers.

Now and again one reads accounts of a startling tree which possesses certain attributes of the cuttle fish. This tree is, according to report, furnished with branches lithe as whip lashes and provided with suckers. If man or beast takes shelter under it these little arms bend down and fatally imprison him; he is hauled up into the tree and gradually absorbed. This fiction probably arose through some imaginative person reading Darwin's account of carnivorous trees.

Thon there was a tale of a wonderful lamb, half animal, half vegetable. This little lamb was said to grow on a stem about three feet high; it turned about and bent its head to the herbage and fed upon it. The foundation for this story is the woolly stock of the cibotium, a fern which creeps along the surface of the ground.

There is also the fine fiction of the barnacle tree, which produces fruit in the form of birds which dropped from the branches into the water and developed into geese. No one knows how long this story lasted, but it seems to please the public.

After the expose of the lamb story some one invented the deadly upas tree. A Dutch surgeon introduced it to the public; he described it as flourishing in a desert tract in Java. The gas given off by its stem and leaves was so deadly that of those venturing to approach it only ten per cent escaped alive. The valley in which it grew was strewn with the bones of the slain. On account of civil dissensions some 1,000 people were forced to live within fourteen miles of the fatal tree, and 1,300 died. The upas is really a tree in the Java forests, and when cut down or wounded the flowing sap will of the tree will produce an eruption on the skin. Another tree is the manchineel, which is more dangerous, as the milky sap or the smoke from the burning wood will cause blindness, usually temporary.

The nettle is in some ways a remarkable plant. The sting is on the same principle as the bite of an adder. The leaf and stem of the nettle are entirely clothed with erect hollow hairs. Grasped roughly these hairs break off in the thick part and do no harm, but if touched gently, the tip of the hair breaks, the sharp point is inserted in the flesh and down the hollow flows a poison from a poison sac at the the other end of the hair. The common nettles are insignificant when compared with the giants of the family. There is an East India nettle whose sting will cause the arm to swell, with frightful pain, and the swelling lasts for weeks. In Timor grows a nettle called devil's leaf, the sting of which lasts a year and often causes death. In New South Wales is a nettle which grows like a tree, with a trunk which is from 25 to 30 feet high and a circumference of 12 to 20 feet. Young and vigorous leaves measure from 10 to 15 inches across and their sting is dangerous.

Weak Lungs and Consumption

DR. ROBERT HUNTER, of 117 West 45th street, New York—the oldest Lung specialist in this country—explains in popular lectures the germ nature of consumption; the condition of the throat and lungs that leads to it, and the wonderful success of its treatment by specific germicides discovered by him and applied directly to the lungs by inhalation.

Those having weak lungs or any lung complaint can obtain Dr. Hunter's books and full information, free of charge, by addressing him as above.

BRILLIANTS.

Snow o'er the darkening moorlands,
Flakes fill the quiet air,
Drifts in the forest's hollows
And a soft mask everywhere.

The nearest twig on the pine-tree
Looks blue through the whitening sky,
And the clinging beech-leaves rustle
Though never a wind goes by.

But there's red on the wildrose berries
And red in the lovely glow
On the cheeks of the child beside me
That once were pale, like snow.
—T. W. Higginson.

Where does the snow go,
So white on the ground?
Under May's azure
No flake can be found.
Look into the lily
Some sweet summer hour,
There lieth the snow
In the heart of the flower.

Where does the love go,
Frozen to grief?
Along the heart's fibres
Its cold thrill is brief.
The snowfall of sorrow
Turns not to dust;
It lives in white blossoms
Of patience and trust.
—Lucy Larcom.

I do not ask to have my fill
Of wine, or love, or fame.
I do not, for a little ill,
Against the gods exclaim.
One boon of fortune I implore,
With one petition kneel:
At least caress me not, before
Thou break me on thy wheel.
—William Watson.

Each shining snowflake lets a shadow fall,
As to the earth it softly sinks to rest;
So may the whitest, sweetest souls of all
Seem sometimes wrong to those who know them best.

But when the earth, awhile its ermine wearing,
Again grows bare, despite the beauty given,
Lo, a fair type of lowliest cross-bearing,
The ray that casts the shadow lifts to heaven.
—Henry Hartshorne.

For me there is no rarer thing
Than, while the winter's lingering,
To taste the blessedness of spring.
Were this the spring, I now should sigh
That aught were spent; but rich am I
Untouched spring's golden sun doth lie.
—Charlotte Fiske Bates.

FIRST COLORED NOTARY.

Miss Bertha Williams, of Chicago, Has That Distinction.

The only colored woman in Chicago who is a notary public is Miss Bertha Williams, a well-known young business woman, according to the Inter-Ocean.

Miss Williams does business on Twenty-seventh street, where she runs a typewriting establishment. She is a native of Chicago and graduated from the Moseley school at 15 years of age. She

MISS BERTHA WILLIAMS.

then entered a business college and was the first colored woman to graduate as a stenographer. After spending some time in the South as a teacher of stenography in the Georgia State Industrial College at Savannah she returned to Chicago and has since been engaged in stenographic work here. She is 22 years old.

Miss Williams is not only a good business woman, but is gifted musically and is an excellent cook and housekeeper. She lives with her father and younger brother and sister, and acts as the housekeeper of the home.

First of the Kind.

Miss R. was telling her Sunday school class of small boys about the shut-in society, whose members are persons confined with illness to their beds or rooms. "Whom can we think of," said she, "that would have had great sympathy for those that are shut in?"

"I know," said a little boy; "some one in the Bible, ain't it, teacher?"

"Yes, and who, Johnnie?"

"Jonah," was the spirited answer.—Hartford Post.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Lame Cow.

C. R. R., Indian Territory: Your letter indicates that your cow has rheumatism, as you say she was in good condition after she had her calf. Had this not been the case the lameness might be traceable to injury at the time of calving. The treatment indicated is: Give 1 lb. Epsom salts in a quart of warm water. After this has operated administer 2 drachms calthicum and 2 drachms nitrate of potash, as one dose morning and evening in soft feed for a week's time. Then give this for a week: Sulphate of iron, 2 drachms; powdered nux vomica, 1 drachm; powdered gentian, 1 oz. This amount daily in dry food or as a drink. If the cow does not have natural passages under this treatment feed freely of bran mashes. Rub the swollen part with oil of turpentine and sweet oil, equal parts. After you have given the iron give powdered saltpetre 1 oz. in drinking water night and morning for two days. The cow must be fed generously, and given a soft bed of straw on which to rest. For what length of time did you give the iodide of potassium? It requires at times a month to cure lumpy jaw.

Lame Pig.

S. B. M., O.: Fat pigs are very easily lamed in the hind quarters by a sudden jar. They will also break down under heavy feeding. They are also liable to rheumatism. At times no medicine or applications will overcome the lameness. Some breeders, when a pig breaks down, put them on the market as soon as possible while they are in good form, as it sometimes happens that a pig will not thrive after a bread-down sufficiently to pay for its keep. You are advised to give your pig, in case of rheumatism, give 1 oz. of Rochelle salts once a day for two days for a pig of 100 lbs., and proportionately less for a younger pig. Rub two teaspoonfuls of turpentine on small of the back once a day for two days. The pig must be kept in comfortable quarters with plenty of bedding.

Will Not Get Fat—Bowels Loose.

F. F. B., Missouri: Give your horse 12 ozs. raw linseed oil and 1 oz. oil turpentine stirred together. After this operates, give the following twice a day before feeding: Baking soda, powdered ginger and powdered gentian equal parts. Mix well and give in heaping tablespoonfuls doses. It is best given by dissolving it in a half-pint of water as a drench. It should be given for a week. If the diarrhoea continues after the above treatment give this: Prepared chalk, ½ oz. tincture of catechu, 2 ozs., tincture of opium, 1 oz., mix and give twice a day. For worms, and if your horse has either pin or round worms, he must be treated for them.

Barber Wire Cut.

J. E., North Dakota: The first thing for you to do will be to poultice the old barbed wire cut on your horse with linseed meal. Poultice for two days, then dust the cut well with burnt alum, 3 parts, wheat flour 1 part. Wrap the leg so that it will be kept well on the cut. Keep applying this until the proud flesh is all gone. The application should be made once a day, applying in the morning, and wash off

Talmage's Sermon.

CHRIST AN EXILE

LEFT HIS HOME IN HEAVEN FOR THE WORLD'S GOOD.

He Has Returned to His Father's House, but Keeps the Gates Ajar for All Wanderers.

Washington, April 21.—It is wonderful to how many tunes the gospel may be set. Dr. Talmage's sermon Sunday shows another way in which the earthly experience of our Lord is set forth. His text was II. Sam. xv. 17, "And the king went forth and tarried in a place which was far off."

Far up and far back in the history of heaven there came a period when its most illustrious citizen was about to absent himself. He was not going to sail from beach to beach, we have often done that. He was not going to put out from one hemisphere to another hemisphere; many of us have done that. But he was to sail from world to world, the spaces unexplored and the immensities untraveled. No world has ever hailed heaven, and heaven has never hailed any other world. I think that the windows and the balconies were thronged, and that the pearly beach was crowded with those who had come to see him sail out of the harbor of light into the ocean beyond. Out, and out, and out, and on, and on, and on, and down, and down, and down, he sped until one night, with only one to greet him when he arrived, his disembrakation so unpretending, so quiet that it was not known on earth until the excitement in the cloud gave intimation to the Bethlehem rustics that something grand and glorious had happened. Who comes there? From what port did he sail? Why was this the place of his destination? I question the shepherds. I question the angels. I have found out. He was an exile. But the world had plenty of exiles. Abraham, an exile from Haran; John, an exile from Ephesus; Kosciusko, an exile from Poland; Mazzini, an exile from Rome; Emmet, an exile from Ireland; Victor Hugo, an exile from France; Kossuth, an exile from Hungary. But this one of whom I speak to-day had such a resounding farewell and came into such chilling reception—that even a hostler went out with his lantern to light his in—that he is more to be celebrated than any other expatriated exile of earth or heaven.

First, I remark that Christ was an imperial exile. He got down off a throne. He took off a tiara. He closed a palace gate behind him. His family were princes and princesses. Vashti was turned out of the throne room by Ahasuerus. David was dethroned by Absalom's infamy. The five kings were hurled into a cavern by Joshua's courage. Some of the Henrys of England and some of the Louises of France were jostled on their thrones by discontented subjects. But Christ was never more honored, or more popular, or more loved than the day he left heaven.

Exiles have suffered severely, but Christ turned himself out from throne room into sheep-pen, and down from the top to the bottom. He was not pushed off. He was not manacled for foreign transportation. He was not put out because they no more wanted him in celestial domain, but by choice departing and descending into an exile five times as long as that of Napoleon at St. Helena, and a thousand times worse; the one exile suffering for that he had destroyed nations, the other exile suffering because he came to save a world. An imperial exile King eternal. "Blessing and honor and glory and power be unto him that sitteth upon the throne."

But I go further and tell you he was an exile on a barren island. This world is one of the smallest islands of light in the ocean of immensity. Other stellar kingdoms are many thousand times larger than this. Christ came to this small Patmos of a world. When exiles are sent out they are generally sent to regions that are sandy or cold, or hot—some Dry Tortugas of disagreeableness. Christ came as an exile to a world scorched with heat and bitter with cold, to deserts simoon-swept, to a howling wilderness. It was the backdooryard, seemingly, of the universe. Yea, Christ came to the poorest part of this barren island of a world—Asia Minor, with its intense summers, unfit for the residence of a foreigner, and in the rainy season unfit for the residence of a native. Christ came not to such a land as America, or England, or France, or Germany, but to a land one-third of the year drowned, another third of the year burned up, and only one-third of the year just tolerable. Oh! It was the barren island of a world. Barren enough for Christ, for it gave such small worship and such inadequate affection, and such little gratitude. Imperial exile on the barren island of a world.

I go further, and tell you that he was an exile in a hostile country. Turkey was never so much against Russia, France was never so much against Germany as this earth was against Christ. It took him in through the door of a stable. It thrust him out at the point of a spear. The Roman government was against him with every weapon of its arms, and every decision of its courts, and every beak of its war eagles. For years after his arrival the only question was how best to put him out. Herod hated him, the high priests hated him, the Pharisees hated him, Judas Iscariot hated him, Gestas, the dying thief, hated him. The whole earth seemingly turned into a detective to watch his steps. And yet he faced this ferocity. Notice that most of Christ's wounds were in front. Some scourging on the shoulders, but most of Christ's wounds were in front. He was not on retreat when he expired. Face to face with the world's ferocity. Face to face with the world's sin. Face to face with the world's woe. His eye on the raging countenances of his foaming antagonists when he expired. When the cavalry officer reweled his steed so that he might come nearer up and see the tortured visage of the suffering exile, Christ saw it. When the spear was thrust at his side, and when the hammer was lifted for his feet, and when the reed was raised to strike deeper down the spikes of thorn, Christ watched the whole procedure. When his hands were fastened to the cross they were wide open still with benediction. Mind you, his head was not fastened; he could look to the right and he could look to the left, and he could look up and he could look down. He saw when the spikes had been driven home, and the hard, round iron heads were in the palms of his hands; he saw them as plainly as you ever saw anything in the palms of your hands. No ether, no chloroform, no merciful anesthetic to dull or stupefy, but wideawake, he saw the obscuration of the heavens, the unbalancing of the rocks, the countenances quivering with rage, and the cachinnation diabolic. Oh! it was the hostile as well as the barren island of a world.

I go further, and tell you that this exile was far from home. It is ninety-five million miles from here to the sun, and all astronomers agree in saying that our solar system is only one of the smaller wheels of the great machinery of the universe turning around some one great center, this center so far distant it is beyond all imagination and calculation, and if, as some think, that great center in the firmament is heaven, Christ came far from home when he came here. Have you ever thought of the homesickness of Christ? Some of you know what homesickness is when you have been only a few weeks absent from the domestic circle. Christ was thirty-three years away from home. Some of you half homesickness when you are a hundred or a thousand miles away from the domestic circle. Christ was more million miles away from home than you could count if all your life you did nothing but count. You know what it is to be homesick even amid pleasant surroundings, but Christ slept in hut, and he was a-thirst, and he was a-hungered, and he was on the way from being torn in another man's brain to being buried in another man's grave.

I have read how the Swiss, when they are far away from their native country, at the sound of their national air get so homesick that they fall into melancholy and sometimes their die under the pang of sickness. But oh! the homesickness of Christ. Poverty homesick for celestial riches. Persecution homesick for hosanna. Weariness homesick for rest. Homesick for angelic and arch-angelic companionship. Homesick to get out of the night and the storm and the world's execration. Homesickness will make a week seem as long as a month, and it seems to me that the three decades of Christ's residence on earth must have seemed to him almost interminable. You have often tried to measure the other pangs of Christ, but you have never tried to measure the magnitude and ponderosity of a Saviour's homesickness.

I take a step farther and tell you that Christ was in an exile which he knew would end in assassination. Holman Hunt, the master painter, has a picture in which he represents Jesus Christ in the Nazarene carpenter shop. Around him are the saws, the hammers, the axes, the drills of carpentry. The picture represents Christ, as rising from the carpenter's work-bench and wearily stretching out his arms as one will after being in contracted or uncomfortable posture, and the light on the picture is so arranged that the arms of Christ, wearily stretched forth, together with his body, throw on the wall the shadow of the cross. Oh! my friends, that shadow was on everything in Christ's lifetime. Shadow of a cross on the Bethlehem swaddling clothes. Shadow of a cross on the road over which the three fugitives fled into Egypt. Shadow of a cross on Lake Galilee as Christ walked its mosaic floor of opal and emerald and crystal. Shadow of a cross on the road to Emmaus. Shadow of a cross on the brook Kedron, and on the temple, and on the side of Olivet. Shadow of a cross on sunrise and sunset. Constantine marching with his army saw just once a cross in the sky, but Christ saw the cross all the time.

On a rough journey we cheer ourselves with the fact that it will end in warm hospitality; but Christ knew that his rough path would end at a defoliaged tree without one leaf and with only two branches, bearing fruit more such bitterness as no human lips had ever tasted. Oh! what an exile—starting in an infancy without any cradle, and ending in assassination. Thirst without any water. Day without any sunlight. The doom of a desperado for more than angelic excellence. For what that expatriation and that exile? Worldly good sometimes comes from worldly evil.

The accidental glance of a sharp blade from a razor-grinder's wheel put out the eye of Gambetta and excited sympathies which gained him an education and started him on a career that made his name more majestic among Frenchmen than any other name in the last twenty years. Hawthorne, turned out of the office of collector at Salem, went home in despair. His wife touched him on the shoulder and said, "Now is the time to write your book," and his famous "Scarlet Letter" was the brilliant consequence. Worldly good sometimes comes from worldly evil. Then be not unbelieving when I tell you that from the greatest crime of all eternity and of the whole universe, the murder of the Son of God, there shall come results which shall eclipse all the grandeurs of eternity past and eternity to come. Christ, an exile from heaven, opening the way for the deportation toward heaven and to heaven of all those who will accept the proffer. Atonement, a ship large enough to take all the passengers that will come aboard it.

For this royal exile I bespeak the love and service of all the exiles here present, and, in one sense or the other, that includes all of us. The gates of this continent have been so widely opened that there are here many voluntary exiles from other lands. Some of you are Scotchmen. I see it in your high cheek bones, and in the color that illumines your face when I mention the land of your nativity.

Bonnie Scotland! Dear old kirk! Some of your ancestors sleeping in Greyfriars churchyard, or by the deep locks filled out of the pitchers of heaven, or under the heather sometimes so deep of color it makes one think of the blood of the Covenanters who signed their names for Christ, dipping their pens into the veins of their own arms opened for the occasion. Some of your nature thrills as I mention the names of Robert Bruce, and the Cameronians and Cochrane. I bespeak for this royal exile of my text the love and the service of all Scotch exiles.

Some of you are Englishmen. Your ancestry served the Lord. Have I not read of the sufferings of the Haymarket? and have I not seen in Oxford the very spot where Ridley and Latimer mounted the red chariot? Some of your ancestors heard George Whitefield thunder, or heard Charles Wesley sing, or heard John Bunyan tell his dream of the celestial city; and the cathedrals under the shadow of which some of you were born had in their grandest organ-roll the name of Messiah. I bespeak for the royal exile of my sermon the love and the service of all English exiles. Yes, some of you came from the island of distress over which Hunger, on a throne of human skeletons, sat queen. All efforts at amelioration halted by massacre. Procession of famines, procession of martyrdoms marching from Northern Channel to Cape Clear, and from the Irish Sea across the Atlantic. An island not bounded as geographers tell us, but as every philanthropist knows—bounded on the north and the south and the east and the west by woe, which no human politics can alleviate, and only Almighty God can assuage. Land of Goldsmith's rhythm, and Sheridan's wit, and O'Connell's eloquence, and Edmund Burke's statesmanship, and O'Brien's sacrifice. Another Patmos with its apocalypse of blood. Yet you can not think of it to-day without having your eyes blinded with emotion, for there your ancestors sleep in graves, some of which they entered for lack of bread. For this royal exile of my sermon I bespeak the love and the service of all Irish exiles. Yes, some of you are from Germany, the land of Luther, and some of you are from Italy, the land of Garibaldi, and some of you are from France, the land of John Calvin, one of the three mightiest of the glorious Reformation. Some of you are descendants of the Puritans, and they were exiles; and some of you are descendants of the Huguenots, and they were exiles; and some of you are descendants of the Holland refugees, and they were exiles. Some of you were born on the banks of the Yazoo or the Savannah, and you are now living in this latitude. Some of you on the banks of the Kennebec, or at the foot of the Green Mountains, and you are here now. Some of you on the prairies of the West, or the tablelands, and you are here now. Oh! how many of us far away from home. All of us exiles. This is not our home. Heaven is our home.

Oh! I am so glad when the royal exile went back he left the gate ajar, or left it wide open. "Going home!" That is the dying exclamation of the majority of Christians. I have seen many Christians die. I think nine out of ten of them in the last moment say, "Going home." Going home out of banishment and sin and sorrow and sadness. Going home to join in the hilarities of our parents and our dear children, who have already departed. Going home to Christ. Going home to God. Going home to stay. Where are your loved ones that died in Christ? You pity them. Ah! they ought to pity you. You are an exile far from home. They are home. Oh! what a time it will be for you when the gatekeeper of heaven shall say: "Take off that rough sandal; the journey's ended. Put down that saber; the battle's won. Put off that iron coat of mail, and put on the robe of the conqueror." At that gate of triumph I leave you to-day, only reading three tender cantos translated from the Italian. If you ever heard anything sweeter I never did, although I cannot adopt all its theology:

'Twas whispered one morning in heaven
How the little child-angel May,
In the shade of the great white portal
Sat sorrowing night and day;
How she said to the stately warden—
He of the key and bar—
"Oh! angel, sweet angel, I pray you
Set the beautiful gates ajar—
Only a little, I pray you,
Set the beautiful gates ajar.

"I can hear my mother weeping,
She is lonely, she cannot see
A glimmer of light in the darkness,
When the gates shut after me;
Oh! turn the key, sweet angel,
The splendor will shine so far!"
But the warden answered: "I dare not
Set the beautiful gates ajar;"
Spoke low and answered, "I dare not
Set the beautiful gates ajar."

Then up arose Mary, the blessed,
Sweet Mary, the mother of Christ;
Her hand on the hand of the angel
She laid, and her touch sufficed.
Turned was the key in the portal,
Fell ringing the golden bar,
And lo! in the little child's fingers
Stood the beautiful gates ajar.
In the little child's angel fingers
Stood the beautiful gates ajar.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the change of life.

Every time it will cure **Backache.**

It has cured more cases of leucorrhœa by removing the cause, than any remedy the world has ever known; it is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills** work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is of great value for local application.

YOUNGEST SOLDIER IN THE ARMY.

He is John Daly and is Stationed at Willet's Point, L. I.

John Daly is the youngest soldier in the army of the United States. Daly, or "Johnny" as he is called affectionately by his comrades, is the Wee Willie Winkle of the battalion of engineers stationed at Willet's Point, L. I. It may be said of him that he was born a soldier, for his father before him, Michael Daly, was in the service of his country for about 30 years. He was born on the reservation, and his infancy and childhood were spent with soldiers. He played at soldiers and war with ten pins, and while a very small infant was a great strategist. He was a sapper and miner, and built breastworks of mud and forts of stray bits of brick and stone. He had always a great regard for "Uncle Sam," whom he regarded as a real person and one of his blood relatives.

About a year ago Johnny determined to join the army, and prevailed upon his father to enlist him. Being then under 14, Johnny was enlisted by special order as a drummer boy, and he is now one of the four field musicians at the post. The other three are full grown men. He receives $13 a month, the same pay that is given to all private soldiers, and draws the same rations, clothing allowances, and everything else to which the largest men in the service are entitled. Like the other buglers, Johnny is mounted orderly every three days. He sounds the reveille at daybreak, the breakfast call, sick call, the fatigue call, guard mount, drill call, recall, dinner call, fatigue call, retreat, supper, attention and taps.

If Johnny lives and continues in the service he will retire before he is 44 years old. There was but one other boy like him in the army. That was Johnny Murphy, also a drummer at the Long Island post, who enlisted when he was 13, and served 12 years as drummer boy. He took out his discharge about 15 years ago. Murphy's father was likewise a soldier.

JOHN DAY.
(The Youngest Soldier in the U. S. Army.)

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

RELIGIOUS FAITH OF PRESIDENTS

Were Presbyterians, But Other Denominations Were There.

The religious convictions and church affiliations of our Presidents have often excited the curiosity and interest, not only of church members, but of serious people generally, says the Philadelphia Record. Washington was a communicant of the Episcopal church; Jefferson, though regarded by many as an atheist, alludes in his writings to his belief in a supreme being. Jefferson, however, never connected himself with any denomination, and not very often attended any place of worship. John Adams was a Unitarian, Madison and Monroe were Episcopalians, John Quincy Adams was a Unitarian, Jackson joined the Presbyterian church after the death of his wife. Van Buren attended the Dutch Reformed church, but was not a member; W. H. Harrison was an Episcopalian, so also was Tyler. Polk was not a church member, but on his death bed was baptized by a Methodist clergyman; Taylor was a regular attendant at the Episcopal church; Fillmore was a Unitarian; Pierce a Congregationalist; Buchanan belonged to the Presbyterian church. President Lincoln belonged to no denomination, though before his election, and frequently afterward he attended the Presbyterian church. Johnson attended the same church as Lincoln. Gen. Grant was a tolerably regular attendant on the services of the Methodist church, though not a member of any. Hayes was a Methodist communicant. Garfield attended the Church of the Disciples, sometimes also called the "Christian" or "Campbellite," of which he had once been a preacher. Arthur was an Episcopalian; Harrison is a Presbyterian elder, and Mr. Cleveland attends the Presbyterian church.

Sympathetic.

Wibble—Where are you going in such a hurry?

Wabble—Down to the doctor's. A woman ran her umbrella into my ear this afternoon.

Wibble—Well, I hope you will be able to get it out.—Amusing Journal.

It is Never Too Late.

"Do you not think it is time," said the lady with the air of uncertainty hanging about her age, "that we should stand up for our rights?"

"If you allude to the marriage rite," purled the sweet young thing, "I think it was time long ago."

The other glared.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Woman's Bicycle...

In strength, lightness, grace, and elegance of finish and equipment Model 41 Columbia is unapproached by any other make.

COLUMBIA

saddles are recommended by riders and physicians as proper in shape and adjustment, and every detail of equipment contributes to comfort and pleasure.

$100 to all alike.

The Columbia Catalogue, handsomest art work of the year, is free from Columbia agent, or is mailed for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE Mfg. Co.
Hartford, Conn.

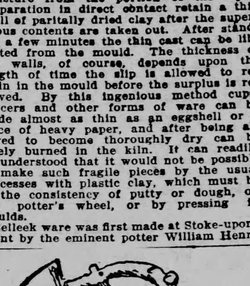
BELLEEK CHINA.

EGGSHELL PORCELAIN OF MUCH DELICACY AND BEAUTY.

Made at Belleek, Ireland, Whence It Derived Its Name—First Made in the United States in 1863.

Belleek porcelain (frequently pronounced "Bleak" by those who do not know the derivation of the name) is a thin eggshell ware of great lightness and translucency, characterized by a creamy, or sometimes grayish tint, and usually covered with a delicate pearly or lustrous glaze. It is in reality a variety of Parian ware, being formed in the same manner by the process called casting, or pouring diluted clay or slip of the consistency of cream into plaster moulds, which by absorbing a part of the moisture from the portion of the liquid preparation in direct contact retain a thin shell of partially dried clay after the superfluous contents are taken out. After standing a few minutes the thin cast can be liberated from the mould. The thickness of the walls, of course, depends upon the length of time the slip is allowed to remain in the mould before the surplus is removed. By this ingenious method cups, saucers and other forms of ware can be made almost as thin as an eggshell or a piece of heavy paper, and after being allowed to become thoroughly dry can be safely burned in the kiln. It can readily be understood that it would not be possible to make such fragile pieces by the usual processes with plastic clay, which must be of the consistency of putty or dough, on the potter's wheel, or by pressing in moulds.

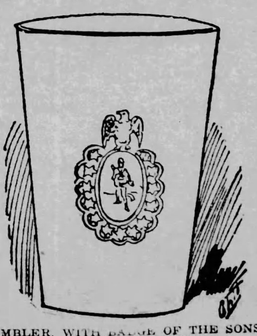
Belleek ware was first made at Stoke-upon-Trent by the eminent potter William Henry



RUSTIC JUG, AMERICAN BELLEEK WARE.

Goss, who invented the body or composition some 35 years ago; but it was not then known by this name. Soon after its introduction Messrs. McBirney & Armstrong introduced some of Mr. Goss's workmen, including his manager, William Bromley, to join them at their porcelain works, then recently started (in 1863) in the town of Belleek, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and the art was established so successfully there that the name of the village was given to the ware which has since become so noted. The distinguishing characteristic of this beautiful product is its lustrous glazing, which varies in color from white to yellow, and through graded tints to a dark leaden hue.

Mr. Goss has continued to manufacture this dainty variety of porcelain until the present time, and his factory has become one of the most noted in the British Empire. Among the most popular of its productions in this body are loving cups and little cream jugs, cups and saucers, and fairy tea sets embellished with beautifully colored crests and coats of arms of the different English cities, and of prominent



TUMBLER, WITH BADGE OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

personages, such as Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, King Henry of Navarre, Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, Shakespeare, Sir Walter Scott, and Robert Burns. His works have become famous through his Shakespeare medallions and a reproduction in porcelain of Queen Victoria's first little shoes. The history of the latter is so interesting that I quote from an English paper an account which appeared when they were first placed on exhibition a few years ago:

"There is always something touching in looking at the shoe of a little child, for who can forecast the rough and often thorny paths the little pilgrim may have to tread?

"Mr. Goss accidentally heard of the Queen's first shoe, which he has now copied and reproduced in porcelain, imitating form, material and color. The story we give, although it is a story, is quite true.

"Her Majesty's father, the Duke of Kent, went to live at Sidmouth in 1819 to get the benefit of the Devonshire climate. While there a certain local shoemaker received the order for the first pair of shoes for the infant Princess Victoria. But instead of making two only he made three while he

CHISELED BELLEEK WARE.

was about it, fac-similes, and kept one as a memorial and curiosity. It has been preserved to this day, and is now in the possession of his daughter, who is the wife of Mr. Goss's agent at Sidmouth.

"Hearing of this, Mr. Goss borrowed the shoe and made an exact copy in porcelain. The dainty little shoe is four inches in length, has a brown leather sole, white satin upper, is laced, and tied in front with a bow of light blue silk ribbon, and bound with the same round the edge and down the back of the heel.

"In 1820 the shoemaker received the royal warrant, and that also is preserved with the interesting little shoe.

"This little porcelain model, so suggestive, will arouse the loyal thrill of love and blessing in thousands of British hearts. A simple little Cinderella sort of thing as it is; while to her gracious Majesty herself it must touch a minor chord that vibrates back to the far reach of memory."

Of more interest, perhaps, to Americans are the porcelain tumblers which have just

MARK OF THE IRISH FACTORIES.

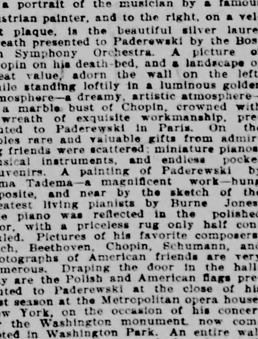
been produced at the same factory, bearing on the front a faithful duplication in blue and yellow enamels of the insignia of the society of Sons of the Revolution, which were made at the suggestion of a member of the society in Pennsylvania. The soft, satiny Belleek body seems to be particularly well adapted to show off to advantage the rich designs of these badges, and this suggestion will doubtless be followed by other patriotic hereditary societies in the United States.

John Hart Brewer, of Trenton, first attempted the manufacture of Belleek ware in this country. He commenced his experiments in this line in 1852, and in the following year brought over from England William Bromley and his son from the Belleek works in Ireland. Subsequently the elder Bromley joined the Willets Manufacturing company of the same place, and introduced the manufacture of eggshell china there. Among the most popular of its productions in this body are loving cups and little cream jugs, cups and saucers, and fairy tea sets embellished with beautifully colored crests and coats of arms of the different English cities, and of prominent

after conducting a series of experiments her efforts were crowned with success. The process of modelling which Miss Sears has originated is as follows: A vase or other piece which has been formed in the wet clay and dried is taken before it has been in the kiln, and with knives or other tools the design is cut or chiseled so as to leave the background as thin and transparent as possible when finished. As the dry Belleek, besides being thin, is extremely brittle, and crumbles easily, the carving is an exceedingly difficult operation. It is necessarily a very slow process, since at any moment the knife is liable to cut through the wall and ruin the piece.

The result of this process is a clear-cut, chiseled effect, which cannot be obtained by moulding or casting, a moonlight effect of fairy-like character, most beautiful in conception, and possessing marked originality. While sometimes several weeks are consumed in executing a single piece of the carved ware, Miss Sears has produced a large number of such designs, each one of which is a finished work of art, reflecting credit upon the artist and the manufacturers.

The marks which appear on the various productions of Belleek porcelain are of considerable interest to collectors and admirers of this beautiful ware. Mr. Goss has adopted as a factory mark his family crest, a falcon rising ducally gorged, which is printed on each piece in black. The mark of the Belleek factory in Ireland consists of the four Irish emblems—the watchtower, the hound, the harp of Erin, and the shamrock, and is printed on the ware in green or black. At the Etruria Pottery, formerly operated by Messrs. Ott & Brewer, now known as the Cooke Pottery company, the mark used on Belleek ware was a crescent bearing the name, with the initials of the



MARKS OF AMERICAN MAKERS.

proprietors, "O & B." The Willets Manufacturing company uses for a factory mark on its decorated Belleek pieces the figure of a serpent looped in the form of a W which is printed in red. On similar ware produced by the Ceramic Art company is printed in red a design composed of a painter's palette and a circle enclosing the monogram "C. A. C.," while Messrs. Morris & Willmore, of the Columbian Art Pottery, employ a shield with the initials of the firm, M. W. These various marks are here reproduced for the benefit of those who desire to identify any examples of Belleek ware which fall into their hands.

The manufacture of Belleek ware was introduced into this country by English potters who had learned the processes at the potteries in England and Ireland, and we cannot, therefore, lay claim to originality so far as the product itself is concerned, yet, in a measure, the ware as made in America differs materially from the foreign in many respects, and has been developed in new directions, so that it has come to have distinctive characteristics of its own which entitle it to be ranked with original American productions. While our potters, perhaps, have not reached the high degree of elaborate modeling which characterizes some of the imported Belleek, they have already surpassed the foreign manufacturers in the simplicity and elegance of their forms and the artistic quality of their decorations, while in delicacy of coloring, in the excellence and lightness of the body, the American products are not surpassed. A visit to the rooms of the Trenton potteries will prove a revelation to those who still believe that no artistic china is made in this country.—Edwin Atlee Barber, in the New York Sun.

The Time for Building

Up the system is at this season. The cold weather has made unusual drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists. 25 cts.

PADEREWSKI'S ROOM.

The Apartment in Paris in Which He Works and Studies.

A Paris exchange says: "The room in which Paderewski works is somber and picturesque. Paintings line the walls and crimson hangings shade the windows. The air is laden with the perfume of flowers, the gifts of those known and unknown who, during his stay in Paris, surround him daily with these tributes to his genius. The first thing that strikes the eye on entering is a portrait of the musician by a famous Austrian painter, and to the right, on a velvet plaque, is the beautiful silver laurel wreath presented to Paderewski by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. A picture of Chopin on his death-bed, and a landscape of great value, adorn the wall on the left, while standing loftily in a luminous golden atmosphere—a creamy, artistic atmosphere—is a marble bust of Chopin, crowned with a wreath of exquisite workmanship, presented to Paderewski in Paris. On the tables rare and valuable gifts from admiring friends were scattered: miniature pianos, musical instruments, and endless pocket souvenirs. A painting of Paderewski by Alma Tadema—a magnificent work—hung opposite, and near by the sketch of the greatest living pianists by Burne Jones. The piano was reflected in the polished floor, with a priceless rug only half concealed. Pictures of his favorite composers, Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, and photographs of American friends are very numerous. Draping the door in the hallway are the Polish and American flags presented to Paderewski at the close of his first season at the Metropolitan opera house, New York, on the occasion of his concert for the Washington monument now completed in Washington Park. An entire wall is occupied by the superb laurel wreath presented at Leipzig. There is all the elegance which modern luxury can provide. Artist as he is, and because he is a great artist, the man of culture shines through his inner life and surroundings. There is a stateliness and charm—a something so artistic—in his home that once seen it can not be forgotten.

Drunkenness is a Disease.

Will send free book of particulars, how to cure "Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit" with or without knowledge of the patient. DR. J. W. HAINES, 187 Race st., Cincinnati. O.

Blamed the Teacher.

A jocose professor in one of the higher public schools of Philadelphia, during his lectures on chemistry, had occasion to speak of phosphorescence, and incidentally of phosphorescent paint, humorously remarking that it would be a first class thing with which to ornament the keyhole so that the intemperate would have no difficulty in using a latchkey at night. At a recent examination the unwary professor asked the class to "explain the nature of phosphorescence." Few of the girls remembered anything of it, except their instructor's suggestion about the painting of keyholes, and each girl wrote that out in full upon her examination paper. The examining committee were horrified when they perused the answer to this question, but the girls were held blameless, and all the fault was cast upon their funny teacher.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Newspaper Day at Podunk.

Uncle Abner (from his almanac)—I allow them Chinese critters hain't goch senseless fools ez folks try ter make out. They do their readin' backwards.

Aunt Mandy—What's th' sense ov readin' thet way?

Uncle Abner (irritably)—Ter circumvent them patent meddycin' advertisers. Nothin' on airth makes me so cussid mad ez gittin' interested in a feller's havin' a narrer escape from death, an' findin' out thet Doctor Beseechem's pills saved him!—Judge.

Heard Him.

Little Lulu—Mamma, papa is coming.
Mother—Can you see him?
Little Lulu—No, mama, but I can hear the voice of his footsteps.—Roxbury Gazette.

Tonsorial.

"What's Sulphine doing now?"
"He's running the barber shop in Whink & Blink's big dry goods establishment."—Chicago Record.

HILL'S RHEUMATISM AND GOUT CURE is greatest of remedies; one bottle cures you. HILL MEDICINE CO., 26 East 13th street, New York, N. Y. Send for circulars.

Barber, barber, shave a pig!
How many hairs
will make a wig?
Four and twenty will be right—
If CUPID Hair-Pins hold them tight.

It's in the TWIST

The Sunday School.

Faith.

LESSON V. MAY 3, 1896.
Golden Text: Increase our faith.—Luke 17:5.
(Luke 17:5-19. Memory verses: 17-19.)
Read Luke 17:1-37.

5. And the apostles said unto the Lord, Increase our faith.

6. And the Lord said, If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye might say unto this sycamine tree, Be thou plucked up by the root, and be thou planted in the sea; and it should obey you.

7. But which of you, having a servant ploughing or feeding cattle, will say unto him by and by, when he is come from the field, Go and sit down to meat?

8. And will not rather say unto him, Make ready wherewith I shall sup, and gird thyself and serve me, till I have eaten and drunken; and afterward thou shalt eat and drink?

9. Doth he thank the servant because he did the things that were commanded him? I trow not.

10. So likewise ye, when ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our duty to do.

11. And it came to pass, as he went to Jerusalem, that he passed through the midst of Samaria and Galilee.

12. And as he entered into certain villages, there met him ten men that were lepers, which stood afar off:

13. And they lifted up their voices, and said, Jesus, Master, have mercy on us.

14. And when he saw them, he said unto them, Go shew yourselves unto the priests. And it came to pass, that, as they went, they were cleansed.

15. And one of them, when he saw that he was healed, turned back, and with a loud voice glorified God,

16. And fell down on his face at his feet, giving him thanks: and he was a Samaritan.

17. And Jesus answering said, Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?

18. There are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger.

19. And he said unto him, Arise, go thy way: thy faith hath made thee whole.

Illustrative Applications.

Increase our faith (v. 5). That's a prayer for those who have faith, not for those who are without it. A man who has no faith cannot have his faith increased. If he has nothing to begin with, it does him no good to ask that his faith be multiplied. Ten times naught is naught. Trust in God is an essential prerequisite to confident prayer to God. We must believe in God before we can reasonably call on him for anything more. But if we have any faith, we are sure to want more. How can we get it?

If we have faith as a grain of mustard seed (v. 6). It is not the size of the mustard seed, but it is the seed nature of it, that makes it an illustration of the right sort of faith. It is the growing power that is in it. However small a seed is, if it is in the right conditions it will swell and grow, and bring forth blade and stalk and flower and fruit. The oak-tree is in the acorn to begin with, but it doesn't stay there. Because an acorn is an acorn an oak-tree comes out of it, and bears ten thousand more acorns. It ought to be so with the seed of our faith, or with our faith seed, under right conditions—conditions of use.

And it would have obeyed you. All nature is subject to God and obeys God. If we are one with God, and speak for God, nature will obey us as it obeys God. But if we speak for God to a man or to a tree, we must have a reason for so speaking. As God's children, we shall never say to a "sycamore tree," or to anything else that grows, "Be uprooted and go elsewhere," merely for the fun of the thing. Unless God wants an uprooting, we should not want it. But when anything stands in the path of our plain duty and we cannot turn out or stop where we are, we can give the order for the obstacle to get out of the way, and it will obey us. There's no mistake about this.

When ye shall have done all the things that are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants (v. 10). That doesn't seem to say, but can you or I say even as much as that. Not unless we have done our whole duty. We cannot even claim to be servants unless we serve. Getting our board and lodging doesn't make us servants. Standing around as loafers doesn't put us on the active list. It's only when we do our best for God that we can talk about any service for him. And even then we must admit that we are "unprofitable servants." God never made any profit out of the best work of the best of us. He never really needed us, while we have always needed him. If he should charge up against us all we have had from him, and then credit us with all we have done for him, what do you suppose would be his net profit on us? That is a good thing to think of when we are inclined to look at our best side. Isn't it?

There met him ten men that were lepers, which stood afar off (v. 12). Leprosy is a loathsome disease, and it is "catching." Lepers, therefore, must stand apart from their fellows. There is a great gulf fixed, even in this life, between the clean and the unclean. The consciousness of pollution causes one with defiled hands or heart to stand off from one who is unsullied. It is a sense of guilt which causes a child who has done wrong to hang his head with shame, and to shrink from the very glance of his loving father or mother. It is a recognition of their moral inferiority which makes men awkward or embarrassed in the presence of their nobler and purer fellow-beings. Without holiness no man can see the Lord. Without holiness no man can share the fellowships and the friendships of the best of the Lord's people.

Jesus, Master, have mercy on us (v. 13). Those who are holy have no need to cry for mercy. Only sinners must seek that from God. Who of us can say that he is exempt from this necessity? Even though we are not lepers, if there is in us any pollution or defilement, we must join in the cry of the unclean, "Jesus, Master, have mercy on us."

He said unto them, Go....And....as they went, they were cleansed (v. 14). There is no surer way of getting a blessing than by doing as the Lord tells us to do. The path of duty is alone the path of safety. If a man is in an unholy business, he ought to quit it. He has to choose between dishonesty and apparent ruin, let him be honest, and brave the risk. When he is providentially called to nurse the sick in time of pestilence or to give to the poor out of his straitened means, to assist in a new enterprise for good while he counts himself already overburdened,—his duty is to obey the providential call, and meet the consequences. There are a great many times in the experience of a child of God when there is nothing for him to do but to shut his eyes to apparent results, and to start out in the way of duty at the Lord's word "Go."

One of them, when he saw that he was healed, turned back,....giving him thanks (vs. 15, 16). There is a great deal more of explicitness in prayer than in praise. Men will pray God particularly to keep them in safety as they start on a journey. They do not always thank him specifically for having preserved them when they are back at their homes again. They will pray in the morning for guidance in their business, for relief from pain, for strength against special temptation, for a blessing on this and that loved one, and so for a score of things which they greatly desire. When night comes, they are more likely to have a new batch of special petitions to occupy the hour of prayer, than a host of special thanks for the answers to their prayers of the morning. This is not right. Specific thanks are as much a duty as specific prayers. Blessings are not to be acknowledged in a lump, any more than they are to be prayed for in a lump. Anything which is worth naming in a prayer is worth naming in praise.

Thy faith hath made thee whole (v. 19). Even without faith a man may have large benefits from obedience. Honesty in business brings its sure reward in the line of business. Purity of life advantages a man all through life. Truthfulness, kindly speech, filial affection, temperance, Sabbath observance, church attendance, each and all are in the line of duty, and are so far approved of God. But these incidental benefits from well doing do not constitute the greatest of blessings. That comes only through faith—a faith which is all-inclusive, which makes a man as ready to praise as to pray, which brings him to Jesus in gratitude as well as in need, which prompts him to obedience

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—Postage Paid.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free, to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 100,000

OUR BICYCLE OFFER.

Read our offer of the Toledo Blade bicycle on the fifth page of this issue. The wheel is in all respects up to date; it is of the 1896 pattern, with barrel hubs, and in every detail of the pattern up with the times.

We receive many letters asking for "catalogues," "descriptive lists," etc. We have none. Everything of the sort costs money, and to print them would compel us to add to the price of the wheel. The advertisement contains all the material information which any buyer really needs. If we printed a fine 48-page illustrated catalogue, we could not tell any more, in reality, about the Toledo Blade bicycle than is told in brief in the advertisement.

It is a strong, thoroughly good, 28-pound wheel, built on the 1896 model, in every respect up to date, and the same grade of wheel that retails for $85. Every part is made upon honor by a first-class manufacturing concern.

How can we sell it for $47.50? Because there are no agents' profits to pay, no money needed to put a racing team on the road to advertise it, no expensive posters and illustrated catalogues to pay for. The only persons who make any money are the manufacturers. We sell it at cost price to Blade subscribers. You get just what you would pay $85 for if you went to an agent. Old readers of The Blade know we are in the habit of selling them useful articles at cost, along with their subscriptions, and we had so many requests to furnish bicycles that we made the arrangements for this wheel, as detailed in the advertisement.

You need have no fear in taking the advertisement to mean just what it says. You will find the wheel exactly as represented. If you buy one you will be satisfied with it.

THOSE GARDEN SEEDS.

This is the last time we shall print our offer for garden seeds, found on another page, as the time for seed-buying is about over. We shall fill all orders that come, however, during the next two months. Keep this copy of the paper containing the advertisement, in case you need to take advantage of our offer.

NEW VARIETIES OF CORN.

In response to a number of requests, we offer our subscribers two new varieties of Indian corn on very advantageous terms. Read the advertisement on the fifth page carefully, and see if you do not want to try one or both of them. They are excellent, and you will be glad you made the trial.

REPUBLICAN MONEY DOCTRINE.

The Republicans of three states which have been supposed to be given over to the 16 to 1 silver fallacy have taken firm and honest ground against the debasement of the currency of the nation. This was done by the Republican state conventions of Washington, Nebraska and Kentucky. Here is what the Republicans of Washington say:

The Republicans of North Dakota are unyielding in their demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to the country a depreciated or base currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restriction that its parity with gold can be maintained. We are therefore opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until it can be arranged by international agreement.

We believe that utterance expresses with great conciseness the views of a very large majority of the people of the United States, and of nine-tenths of the Republicans. It is exactly the view The Blade holds on the subject.

The following is the money plank of the Kentucky Republicans, which covers exactly the same ground, though the phraseology is different:

We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, believing that it would involve the country in financial ruin. The gold dollar is the best dollar and least liable to fluctuations, and for these reasons, and in order to conform our standard to that of other great commercial nations, we favor it as the standard money of the United States, and the maintaining on a parity with it every other dollar, whether of silver or paper.

To the above may be added the expression of the Nebraska Republicans in their platform, that they believe the Republicannational convention at St. Louis will "declare against the free and unlimited coinage of silver" at 16 to 1. We also believe the same, and each state utterance like those quoted above renders it all the more certain that the convention will do so.

JEFFERSON ON THIRD TERMS.

Just past the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, who is considered by some to have been the founder of the Democratic party (though the question is a debatable one), Grover Cleveland, who now claims to be the head and front of that party at the present day, should ponder the following utterance of Jefferson on the question of a third term:

That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. The time, therefore, to the service of the chief magistrate be not fixed by the constitution or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will in fact become for life, and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance. Believing in a representative government responsible at short periods of election, in that it produces the great sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.

The immigration authorities at Ellis Island have ordered 531 Italians, now under detention, sent back to Italy. Special guards will be sworn in to guard against any attempt at violence. We are glad that the present law has enough power to keep out the very worst class of immigrants, but the meshes of the net are yet far too wide. A nation has the right to protect itself from undesirable additions to its citizenship, and the government thereof fails to do its duty if it does not keep them out.

We suggest that the favorite sons organize a McKinley club at the close of the St. Louis convention.

England is boasting of her improvement in trade. She can thank the Wilson law for it.

NEW YORK'S TENEMENT HOUSE VOTE.

The Democratic press of New York city is declaring with emphasis that the new Raines liquor law will result in turning that city, and also the state, into the hands of the Democrats this fall. The municipal election in that city occurs at the same time as the Presidential election in November. We doubt whether the state can possibly be carried by the Democrats, even with the liquor vote, solid for that party. We feel confident that the 46 electoral votes of the Empire state will be cast for the Republican Presidential candidate. But it is entirely possible that the Democratic party may carry New York city, if it shall prostitute itself by combination with the liquor element.

It is a startling fact, shown by the investigations of the tenement house commission of the metropolis, that the tenement house vote, if cast solidly for one ticket, would absolutely control the municipal elections. The population of New York city is divided, according to the United States census of 1890, as follows: Germans, 403,784; Irish, 399,348; American born, 334,725; Russians and Poles, 80,235; miscellaneous foreign nations, 61,835; Italians, 54,334; negroes, 25,674; French, 16,239; Hungarians, 15,555; Bohemians, 12,287; unclassified, 111,285. The natives amount to less than one-quarter of the total. The Irish outnumber them by upwards of 64,000, and the Germans by almost 70,000.

The drinking habits of this incongruous mass of humanity have been subjected to close analysis by the secretary of the tenement house commission. He says the Germans are free beer drinkers, and that in most German cities this beverage is sold except during church hours on Sundays. The Irish are set down as free drinkers of beer and spirits, and the law in Ireland is about the same as regards Sunday liquor selling as in German cities. White natives are characterized as moderate drinkers, accustomed to a rigid law, practically unenforced. Bohemians are free beer drinkers; Hungarians moderate drinkers; French, free wine and beer drinkers; Russians and Poles, very abstemious. The secretary sums up the total foreign population who would condemn rigid Sunday laws and denounce their execution at 871,585, out of an aggregate of 1,525,301, or a majority of 119,135, while those who favor Sunday closing of saloons, giving them the advantage of every doubt, would be in a voting minority of 27,000. It cannot be overlooked that the tenement houses of New York contain 140,000 voters, among whom there are a very few stay-at-homes.

The Raines law is very rigid in its provisions for the Sunday closing of saloons, and contains other restrictions never before embodied in an excise law in that state. The police commission of New York is making a most determined effort to enforce it fully, and thus is features are rendered very obnoxious to the drinking population of a city wherein liquor laws have hitherto been evaded with considerable impunity. The preponderance in New York's great conglomerate of humanity of the foreign element, with its tastes, opinions and prejudices, constitutes a stubborn fact, which will very probably bring defeat at the city election to the Republican party, which is responsible for the Raines law. Every intelligent citizen should support the law zealously, however, for it is a step in the direction of breaking down saloon dominance, and one which had to be taken to pave the way for further effort, through education and enlightenment, to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

CARLISLE'S HALF-TRUTH.

Secretary Carlisle, in his speech upon the currency question to the working men of Chicago, used the following language at one point:

Labor cannot be hoarded; the idle day is gone forever; lost wages are never reimbursed; and therefore steady employment and good pay in good money are essential to the comfort and happiness of the American laborer and his wife and children, and he will be unfaithful to himself and to them if he does not insist upon the adoption and maintenance of such a policy as will most certainly preserve the value and stability of all our currency and promote the regular and profitable conduct of all our industrial enterprises.

This is true, every word of it; but, as regards the maintenance of steady employment and good pay it tells only half of the truth. The restoration of the protective policy, of which Carlisle has been a most bitter and energetic opponent, is the other half of the case for the dull times and poor pay of which so many thousands of American workingmen complain to-day.

The year 1892 was the high water mark of the nation's prosperity. The McKinley tariff law was working splendidly. It was producing ample revenue for all the needs of the government. It was extending our export trade through its reciprocity provisions. There were fewer men idle from necessity than ever before; the average rate of wages was at its highest point.

But the people had for years been told by Mr. Carlisle and his fellow-Democrats that the tariff—the real cause of this prosperity—was a burden and a curse to them. They were told that lower duties on imports would increase our export trade; that this would give so much more employment that wages would keep up, while the things they buy would be cheaper. The farmer was told that this increased export trade would include their products, and that consequently the prices would rise, while the lower tariff would enable them to buy cheaper; and so on, to the end of the chapter.

The people listened to the siren voices of the Democratic tempters, and put that party in power. The result is known to all men. The boasted "tariff for revenue" produces a deficit; we are running in debt and issuing bonds in time of peace. Our imports have largely increased, but our exports do not grow. Prices are lower, for manufactured goods, but they are also lower for farm products; wages are down; there is less work to be done; thousands of men are idle.

Mr. Carlisle cannot charge these things wholly and entirely to the currency agitation. Had the tariff been undisturbed, there is no reason why the prosperity of 1892 should not have continued to the present time. The people knew this. They know that "the idle day is gone forever;" that "lost wages are never reimbursed;" and they are only waiting until next November to cast their ballots for the candidates of the party which stands pledged to restore the conditions which made them prosperous in 1892.

The Washington Post has issued a most valuable hand book entitled "The Post Almanac and Encyclopedia," which is packed with all sorts of valuable statistical and general information. It is impossible to itemize the vast variety of useful facts compressed within its 500 pages, but the writer hereof has given it a handy place on his desk, where he can refer to it at any time; and any book which an editor finds of every day use is certainly both a handy and a valuable one. It costs only 35 cents, and would be cheap at several times that price.

Missouri Democrats went to the extreme limit when, in state convention assembled, they threw water on each other. An investigation should at once be made to find out how that water came to be secreted in a Democratic convention hall.

FALSEHOODS AGAINST M'KINLEY.

The Blade, within the past week, has received a number of letters from its Weekly readers, largely from California and the other Pacific states, inquiring as to McKinley's religious belief, and some inclosing printed slips, clipped from A. P. A. newspapers of that section, making the same charges formulated by the advisory board of the A. P. A. at Boston, and others equally false.

By way of preface, let us remark that all this matter is un-American and proscriptive. The men who are urging this crusade are violating the spirit of the federal constitution, which provides for absolute freedom of religious belief. Now, for the matter of McKinley's views and the charges against him:

Major McKinley is of Scotch descent. His ancestors were Scotch Presbyterians. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. Major McKinley has been all his life a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is one of the trustees of the First M. E. church of Canton, O., his home; he has been a member of this church ever since he has lived in Canton, and his mother also belongs to it. Mrs. McKinley was brought up in the Presbyterian church, but on her marriage joined her husband's church, and every Sunday finds the Major and his wife in attendance. None of his family ever were Catholics, nor is it true that he is of Irish descent.

He is not a member of the Y. M. I. (the Catholic society corresponding to the Young Men's Christian Association); nor is he a member of the Knights of St. Patrick, nor of the Order of Hibernians, nor of any other Roman Catholic society of any kind. The only secret orders to which he belongs are the Masonic order, in which he is a Knight Templar; the Knights of Pythias, the G. A. R. and Union Veterans' Union, and a Greek letter college fraternity. Nor is his private secretary, Mr. James Boyle, affiliated with the Catholic church in any way. He and his wife belong to the Protestant Episcopal denomination, and are communicants of Trinity church, Columbus.

We do not know the religious faith of Mr. Kerens, of Missouri; he may be a Catholic—but, assuming that he is, and that he is in favor of McKinley, what intelligent American would consider this a menace? The leading Roman Catholics of the United States, the high dignitaries of that church, from Cardinal Gibbons down, supported Grover Cleveland in 1884, 1888 and 1892; yet the country has not been turned over into the hands of the Catholic church! Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, is not a Roman Catholic, we are told by an intimate personal friend.

Now, as to the charges of the advisory board of the A. P. A. The first is that under McKinley's administration, an old soldier was dismissed who was janitor of the State Library, because he was an A. P. A., and that a Catholic was appointed in his place. The facts are that the old soldier and member of the A. P. A. was a Democrat, who had been appointed by Governor Campbell, and who went to Governor McKinley and offered to become a Republican if retained in his position. Governor McKinley appointed a man to the place who was a Republican from principle, and not from hope of gain. The appointee was selected by State Librarian Smith, because he is a zealous Republican, and had done effective work for his party; he is lame, and while able to do his janitor work thoroughly, is not physically strong enough for work at his trade.

Another charge is that Governor McKinley refused to appoint W. W. Lanning as oil inspector for the Columbus district, because he was a member of the A. P. A., and that he bluntly gave that as the reason why he could not appoint Mr. Lanning. Mr. Lanning has himself repeatedly branded this story as utterly false and unfounded. The true story of this matter is that Mr. Lanning went to Governor McKinley and told him that he (Lanning) would like to have the oil inspectorship in case L. W. Buckmaster, who then held the position, was not reappointed. He said that he wanted to see Mr. Buckmaster reappointed, and thought he ought to be, and he was not a candidate if the governor would reappoint Buckmaster. Buckmaster was reappointed, and Lanning came into Governor McKinley's office and thanked him for what he had done. This is the story as told by Mr. Lanning himself. Governor McKinley has no warmer admirer and supporter in Ohio than he is.

These charges, and a swarm of similar ones, were started in Columbus months ago by a little clique of political hacks, who opposed McKinley because they could not get office. The people of Ohio who know McKinley, know their falsity. They are now exploited in those states which have yet to select delegates and especially on the Pacific coast, in a desperate effort to stem the tide of popular feeling in favor of McKinley's nomination.

What makes these charges the more absurd is the fact that an organization of Irish Roman Catholics—the Clan-na-Gael—is bitterly opposed to McKinley because he would not as governor pardon one of the Elliott brothers and parole the other. These men are in the penitentiary for a brutal double murder, in open day, on the streets of Columbus. The governor took the proper ground that these cases must be treated on their merits; that he would not interfere with the penitentiary board in the matter of the parole of one, or the pardon board in the other, as they had, under the law, full power.

For this he has been threatened with the vengeance of the Clan-na-Gael, of which order the Elliotts were leading members. It is a fact, too, that a book is in preparation, to be circulated secretly, calling upon all Catholics to oppose McKinley because he is, it is alleged, an enemy of Ireland and of the Catholic church!

We believe the rank and file of the membership of the A. P. A. to be honest, sincere men. An effort is making to mislead them by a junta of political bosses who are opposed to McKinley because he will not promise them patronage in return for their support. McKinley only desires that the truth shall be told of him. His record is open as the day, and he will stand on it. But this campaign of defamation and falsehood will not effect its object. Falsehood never thrives. It overthrows the short-sighted men who use it. We put too high an estimate on the intelligence of the American people to imagine they can be misled by these vile fabrications.

We are glad to note that Mr. Cleveland promptly acted upon the hint given him by The Blade a few days ago by sending a "paramount commissioner" to Cuba. Fitzhugh Lee, the nephew of his uncle, has smelled powder, and will be able to find out whether there really is a state of war existing in Cuba—a point on which Mr. Cleveland apparently entertains some doubts.

Senator Quay says he will stay in it to the end of the fight. So far as Mr. Quay is concerned the agony will soon be over. One ballot and he will be out of it.

It looks very much as if Nansen had decamped with that pole.

Senator Cullom's band wagon has a badly punctured tire.

ORDERS COMING FAST.

The Toledo Blade bicycle is booming. Orders are coming in steadily increasing numbers. There is a natural reluctance on the part of most persons to buying a wheel before examining it; and to find so many people who have confidence that the Blade is as good as its word, and that the bicycle will prove to be exactly what we say it is, is most flattering to us. You will find your confidence has not been misplaced; and we are very much mistaken if the first Blade wheel that goes into a given locality does not bring us orders from those who examine it. Don't be afraid to order; the Blade cannot afford to deceive its readers.

THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF.

The Republican contention against low tariff has been vindicated at every point by the actual workings of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law. We said that the tariff is primarily a question of wages; that we can manufacture anything as cheaply here as it can be done anywhere else in the world, if American workingmen will accept as low wages as those prevalent in Europe; that the result of a low tariff would be an enormous increase of imports—that is, that European goods would fill our markets instead of those of American manufacture; that this would mean less work for American manufactories and less work for American workingmen; that, to meet this flood of imported goods, the manufacturers would either have to shut up shop or reduce the wages of their employes.

All these things have come to pass. When a number of Philadelphia manufacturers went to Washington to hold a conference with the six silver Senators they said that large manufacturing interests would be compelled to close their doors unless they could have a protective tariff. This has led to an investigation of the matter, which shows that the increased importations, due to the repeal of the McKinley law, have been accompanied by enforced reduction of prices until manufacturers are compelled to sell their products at such low figures in competition with foreign goods that they are running at a loss. Foreign manufacturers, bent upon capturing the markets of the United States and forcing American manufacturers to the wall, have reduced their prices far below those of former years. Thus the opening of the doors of the country to foreign manufacturers has not only reduced the demand for American goods, but compelled the manufacturers who do make sales to do so at such reduced figures that they cannot pay living wages to their employes and make running expenses.

A study of the importations of manufactured articles during the first year of the Wilson law compared with the last year of the McKinley law, both as to quantity and values, shows a great decrease in prices which the foreign importers have made for the sake of forcing American manufacturers and American workmen to the wall. Take the matter of woolen cloths, for instance. In the last fiscal year of the McKinley law the importations of woolen cloths amounted to 7,456,417 pounds, valued at $6,756,321. In the first calendar year of the Wilson law, the importations of woolen cloths amounted to 40,070,143 pounds, valued at $25,281,668. It will be seen that while the number of pounds imported under the Wilson law was nearly six times as great as under the McKinley law, the value was less than four times as great. In other words, the price put upon woolen cloth brought in under the Wilson law was a little over 60 cents per pound, against 90 cents per pound under the McKinley law. It is not surprising that the manufacturers of the country find difficulty in competing with the enormous reduction of prices that the foreign manufacturers have made, apparently for the purpose of driving American manufacturers and workingmen out of the field. And the people have not reaped the advantage they should in cheaper clothing. The material is not so good; it looks as well, but it does not wear, because of the shoddy in it.

In other articles there has been also a large reduction in price. The quantity of bar iron imported during the first year under the Wilson law was double the amount brought in the last year of the McKinley law, being 44,910,023 pounds against 22,763,623 in the last year of the McKinley law. Yet the value of the 44,000,000 pounds brought in under the Wilson law is put at only $772,822, as against $502,346 for one-half the quantity brought in under the McKinley law. In carpets the quantity imported was double yet the price was increased only 50 per cent. In cotton cloth the quantity imported was nearly doubled, while the increase in price was a little over 60 per cent.

If any one will take the trouble to examine the following tablo showing the imports and values of manufactured articles in the first year of the Wilson law compared with the last year of the McKinley law he will not be surprised that the manufacturers of the country are confessing that they must soon put up their shutters unless their employes can afford to work for nothing. The imports of important articles of manufacture in the first calendar year under the Wilson law compared with the last fiscal year under the McKinley law are as follows. The fiscal and calendar years 1894-95 respectively are selected because they are the only periods most nearly touching the date at which the McKinley law was repealed:

	McKinley law Fiscal Year 1894.	Wilson law Calendar Year 1895.
Cotton cloth, yds....	28,325,213	50,307,473
Cotton cloth, value ...	$3,480,806	$5,085,941
Cotton clothing, value	$22,348,547	$35,101,832
China ware, value...	$6,879,437	$10,524,608
Glass and glassware, value	$5,216,816	$7,529,895
Hair, unfd. and unmfd	$8,902,438	$2,823,491
Hides and skins.....	$16,786,152	$36,432,989
Iron and steel (all) value	$21,814,489	$25,772,151
Leather, value	$4,508,530	$7,745,092
Oils, value	$3,960,341	$5,907,808
Rags, lbs.	49,060,321	61,814,373
Rags, value	$739,902	$1,333,516
Paper, and manufactures of, value.....	$2,628,351	$3,180,079
Cheese, lbs	8,742,851	10,440,983
Cheese, value	$1,247,198	$1,471,091
Salt, lbs	345,479,006	556,869,033
Salt, value	$502,722	$760,811
Silk, manufactures of value	$24,811,773	$31,688,666
Tin, lbs	16,785,302	84,252,043
Tin, value	$2,640,770	$7,405,819
Carpets, wool, yds....	421,758	875,558
Carpets, wool, value.	$959,520	$1,428,684
Woolen cloths, lbs. ..	7,456,417	40,070,143
Woolen cloths, value.	$6,756,321	$25,281,668
Woolen dress goods, value	$8,580,962	$22,589,485
Total woolen goods, value	$19,391,850	$60,319,301
Total manufactured articles, value	$234,149,172	$350,593,683

The trouble between Chile and the Argentine Republic over the ownership of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego has long been brewing. The old-time view that these were barren, frozen wastes, valueless for human occupancy, is incorrect. They are more or less fertile in parts and furnish excellent grazing ground for sheep and other cattle. Within the next few years we shall hear much more of them in a commercial way than we have ever heard yet, and the dispute between the governments at Buenos Ayres and Santiago may be expected to grow in seriousness unless it is settled by arbitration or otherwise. Chile and the Argentine Republic are enterprising countries, unlike their neighbors immediately on the north, and appreciate the value of the land in question quite as fully as any European nation would.

The desperation of the anti-McKinley fellows is shown by the attempts to frighten the people with bogies.

WHAT WILL CLEVELAND DO?

The administration men at Washington are seriously worried over the prospect of losing control of the Democratic convention at Chicago on the silver question. It looks more and more as though the free silver at 16 to 1 element will have a majority in that body. This is extremely unpleasant news for Cleveland, for it imperils his plans of controlling the convention, upon which he has set his heart.

Not counting the territorial delegations there will be 894 delegates in the Chicago gathering, and about 450 votes will be required to control the convention. As close an estimate as can now be given shows 454 in favor of free coinage, 356 against free coinage, and 84 doubtful. As the free silver men will capture a portion of the doubtful ones, it is pretty certain that the national Democracy will be committed to the free coinage fallacy—repeating the old blunder of the greenback days, and one which, of itself, will insure the defeat of its candidate.

Months ago The Blade predicted that unsound finance would triumph in the Democratic convention, and expressed the opinion that such action would lead to a split, thus repeating the history of 1860, when there were two conventions and two candidates for the Presidency. The probabilities all point that way. It is not to be expected that the free silver majority in the Chicago convention will nominate any but a free silver man; and it is absolutely certain that the sound money Democrats will not support a free silver candidate on a free silver platform. It will then resolve itself into a question of expediency whether the Cleveland delegates shall bolt the convention and nominate a sound money Democrat for the Presidency, or allow their voters to support the Republican candidate on a platform for sound money, protection and reciprocity.

We are inclined to believe the former course will be pursued. However, it will be exactly as Mr. Cleveland says, and his course will be watched with interest all over the country.

CAMPAIGN FIGURES.

The New York Tribune figures out the present status of the rival candidacies for the Presidential nomination at St. Louis as follows: McKinley 256, Reed 82, Morton 66, Allison 37, Quay 26, Cullom 12, Bradley 2.

These figures, of course, take into consideration only the delegates so far selected. Besides those above, there are 15 doubtful votes, distributed thus: Pennsylvania 2, New Mexico 6, Utah 5, South Carolina 2. The South Carolinians say they will vote for Harrison on the first ballot.

The McKinley strength is made up as follows:

Alabama	6	Nebraska	6
Arkansas	16	New Jersey	4
Florida	8	New York	2
Georgia	19	Ohio	20
Illinois	8	Oregon	8
Indiana..	29	Pennsylvania ...	7
Kansas	16	South Carolina ..	7
Kentucky	6	South Dakota ..	8
Louisiana	5	Texas	3
Minnesota	18	Virginia	2
Mississippi	18	West Virginia ..	6
Missouri..	12	Wisconsin	24
Total.....			256

Mr. Reed is the only other candidate who has any special strength outside of his own state. His 82 votes are distributed as follows:

Pennsylvania	2	Dist. of Columbia	1
New Hampshire ..	8	Oklahoma	6
Massachusetts	26	Texas	16
Louisiana	9	South Carolina..	3
Georgia	3	Rhode Island	8
Total.....			82

Allison is credited with the 26 Iowa votes, 2 from Louisiana, 7 from Texas, 1 from Utah, and 1 from the District of Columbia. The other candidates find support only in their own states.

McKinley is really the only candidate with national support, and the steady growth in the number of delegates favorable to him dismays his opponents, for it shows them that the people want him and propose to have him, despite the opposition of selfish and designing political wire-pullers.

Senator Dubois says if the Democrats adopt a free silver platform and nominate Horace Boies for President, they will "sweep the country." Dubois is evincing symptoms of paresis, evidently.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Talk of the adjournment of Congress has been current in Washington during the week. It appears that the members of the House committee on rules have been trying to arrange a programme for the rest of the session which will allow of an adjournment by about the middle of May. Among the measures which are understood to have been given the right of way are the bankruptcy bill, the bill for the codification of pension laws, and as many contested election cases as can be prepared in time for action. One of the obstacles in the way of adjournment is the river and harbor bill, which is in the hands of the Senate. In the latter body the expectation of an early adjournment does not appear to be so strongly entertained, the belief prevailing there that an adjournment can not be looked for earlier than the first week in June at least.

The Senate has at length ratified the treaty between the United States and Great Britain providing for the appointment of a commission to assess damages alleged to have been sustained by Canadian sealers, whose vessels were seized by the officers of the United States for alleged illegal sealing. The treaty has been amended by expunging the word "award," where reference is made to the proceedings of the Paris tribunal, on the ground that that body did not make any award on the question of damages. Another amendment permits the commission to sit at San Francisco, as well as at Vancouver, to which place the sittings of the commission were restricted in the treaty as originally framed. The treaty provides that each government shall appoint one commissioner, and that if they can not agree, the President of the Swiss Republic to appoint a third.

A favorable report has been ordered by the Senate committee on agriculture on a bill which recodifies the existing laws bearing on animal and meat inspection, and makes several important additions to them. The additions include provisions putting the inspection of meat products and live stock, the extirpation of infectious and contagious disease, the regulation and transportation of live stock, and the prevention of the exportation or importation of diseased stock in the direct charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Stock exposed to contagion, as well as those already affected, are included within the inhibitions of the bill. Transportation companies are forbidden under a penalty of $1,000 from receiving or shipping infected animals from interstate commerce, and shippers of meat products are required to mark packages plainly so as to indicate the species of the animal. Inspectors are authorized to condemn such animals and carcasses as are found diseased and, if necessary, to destroy them. It is made unlawful to import carcasses of diseased cattle or other live stock, which have not been inspected or certified. Some of the penalties under the act are very heavy, fines amounting to $5,000 being imposed in some instances.

The House appears to be nearing action upon the long mooted question of the status of alcohol to be used in the arts. Section 61 of the tariff law enacts that any manufacturer finding it necessary to use alcohol in the arts, or in any medicinal or other like compound, may use the same under regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, and that on satisfying the collector of internal revenue for the district wherein he resides or carries on business that he has complied with such regulations and has used such alcohol therein, and exhibiting and delivering up the stamps which show that a tax has been paid thereon, he shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the United States a rebate or repayment of the tax so paid. The ways and means committee has just ordered a favorable report on a bill which provides for the repeal of this section of the tariff law.

The affirmative proposition to admit women as lay delegates to the general conferences of the Methodist church has been defeated. It is known as the Baltimore amendment to the church constitution. It has finished its round of the various annual district conferences and has failed by a small margin of receiving the required three-fourths vote. This amendment was prepared for the purpose of offsetting another which is generally known as the Hamilton amendment. The Hamilton measure is a negative proposition which provided that the lay delegates must be men. It also required a three-fourths vote to insure its passage. Its friends took the ground women "had been in fact, though not in usage, eligible to election as lay delegates, and if they were to be declared ineligible the church must adopt a constitutional amendment specifically prescribing women." It was hoped that the defeat of this negative proposition would be accepted as a declaration that women were entitled to delegate privileges, and the result has partly sustained the expectations of the promoters, for the Hamilton amendment has been defeated. It is claimed by its opponents, however, that the later Baltimore amendment was in the nature of a substitute, that it was so considered by many of the district conferences which acted on it and tabled the Hamilton measure, and that the defeat of the Baltimore measure must be accepted as the final defeat of the entire proposition.

This will be the issue before the Cleveland conference, the Hamilton measure being used as a wedge to open discussion. It is not believed the delegates, even those who are friendly to the ultimate success of the women's cause, will consent to seat them when any cloud can rest on the legality of the proceedings under the church law. But the principle of the battle can be considered as settled. The vote, even on the proposition most adverse to the women, 7,511 in favor out of a possible 10,120, shows that the fight was morally won, and the popular vote, which was more overwhelmingly in their favor, leaves no room for doubt that four years hence the radical change in the recognized government of the church will be perfected.

In Cuba just now the question of interest is whether Maceo and his host can force a passage across the new Spanish trocha of earthworks, trenches and barbed-wire barriers. This trocha stretches across the island from Mariel on the north shore to Mojango on the south coast, and is guarded by perhaps 20,000 troops. It begins about 25 miles west of Havana.

At least 30,000 Spaniards are on the other side of the trocha to-day attempting to force the rebel leader to make a stand with his exhausted men. Spanish troops are still pouring out in pursuit, and the force grows larger. Friday Maceo was in the mountains of Lechuza, north of Candelaria. He is said to be hard pressed for food and ammunition.

It begins to look as though if the United States should guarantee that the Cuban insurection should end, it would be possible for Spain to accept an offer of mediation on our part. El Correo, a Madrid journal, publishes an article saying: "There are clearly in the air symptoms that the government enters upon an open road to the admission of friendly mediation of the United States on a basis granting large reforms to Cuba and tariff advantages to the United States, in exchange for which the United States will side with Spain and obtain from the insurgents an end of the insurrection. We think the feelers for such a recognition already have been laid."

The cable reports from South Africa present a picture of formidable warfare that gives an entirely erroneous impression of the character of the Matabele forces. This uprising of natives is similar in purpose and effectiveness to the Indian wars in the United States. There is no possibility of any permanent success of the blacks and only a remote possibility that they can achieve any temporary victories of note. In such a contest it must be expected there will be massacres now and then of settlers who become unduly careless or who are caught away from the protection of troops, and these isolated tragedies are magnified into battles in many cases when the reports reach the United States. The inevitable end of the struggle will be the subjugation of Matabeleland and added power to English interests. There is an influence at work, however, that may protract the contest beyond its normal limits. It is not denied that the Transvaal government is secretly using the Matabele difficulty as a stepping-stone to its own greater glory.

The Transvaal is making military preparations and ordering marine rifles and ammunition on a large scale. Meanwhile, there is no sign that the German emperor's interest in his blood relations, the Boers, is reviving. The sovereigns of Germany, Austria, and Italy have met, embraced, and parted, and the triple alliance has a lease for another term, with England friendly, but isolated. A portion of the German press is still critical and contemptuous respecting England's relations with the Transvaal, but the official journals are more sympathetic in tone. The Soudan maneuver, whatever its ultimate purpose may be, has restored good feeling between England and the three great powers of which Germany is the head.

Hon. Wm. McKinley's Acknowledgments To Toledo Blade Subscribers.

When the first postal cards, written in response to The Blade's suggestion, reached Major McKinley at Canton, Ohio, he undertook to reply to each writer individually by letter; but within a day or two the number of postal cards increased so enormously that the Major was obliged, most reluctantly, to forego the task of attempting to reply to the kind wishes of each individual writer. Instead, he has sent the following letter of acknowledgment to The Blade, which each person who wrote to him will please accept in lieu of a personal answer. We have reproduced the letter in fac-simile:

WILLIAM McKINLEY,
CANTON, OHIO.

April 16th. 1896

To the Editor of the Blade,
Toledo, Ohio.

My dear Sir:-

For the past two weeks I have been receiving a large number of letters and postal cards--numbering in all several thousand--from all parts of the United States, expressive of kindly interest in me.

From these letters I gather that they were sent in response to a suggestion in the Toledo Blade. Will you please explain to the readers of your excellent paper, that owing to the vast mail I am receiving, I have found it absolutely impossible to make individual acknowledgment of these gracious messages of good will.

Appreciating the friendly motive of the Blade, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. McKinley

LITTLE BITS OF KNOWLEDGE.

When a heavy fish, like salmon or trout, is served as a course dinner, the soup should be light.

White-meated game should be very well cooked, while dark meats should be served quite rare.

Success in making good waffles depends on the evenness of the baking quite as much as in the care of mixing.

Walking is an art that deserves to be cultivated in these athletic days. Few of the gentle sex walk well.

Sunlight is a capital sanitary agent, prompting health and cheerfulness as well. So don't be afraid of it, and think it out if you want to be well and happy.

Glace chine ribbons of different widths will be a specialty of summer millinery, and both hats and bonnets will be trimmed with it, as well as with bows of black lace which has a white design on it.

She is a wise mother who allots to each of her children a small bed. From the time the baby occupies the cot alone, on through childhood, he should have a bed to himself. Such pretty little affairs of white iron and brass come for the nursery that it is hard to resist them, apart from hygienic reasons.

ALL ABOUT WOMEN.

Made-up bows compel women to buy ribbon who would not think of purchasing it by the yard.

The younger element with one voice wishes that The Prisoner of Zenda ended differently.

A square emerald surrounded by diamonds makes a ring that is very popular at the present time.

How many of us take the medicine after going to all the trouble and expense of having a physician prescribe it for us?

Don't be worried over the woman who declares life not worth living if she evinces the slightest interest in her spring frock.

An Easter gift for a popular girl is a belt buckle in gold joined by a heavy chain, from which two jeweled balls are suspended.

Lovely banquet lamps with shades can now be bought for five dollars. What is the trouble—is it because this is the light that fails?

2—CURRENT COMMENT 1

OUR MONEY—AS IT IS.

"Our Money—as It Is," by J. H. Cuntz, is the title of a recent issue in the Reform Club's Sound Currency series. Appreciating the fact that our present currency system is a complicated one, little understood by the majority of our people, the author sets before himself the task of explaining just how each element came into existence, and just what position it occupies to-day. Gold coin, gold certificates, "greenbacks," currency certificates, national bank notes, silver dollars, silver certificates, treasury notes of 1890, subsidiary silver and minor coin are all taken up one after the other, and fully explained.

The pamphlet promises to be of great assistance to those who, making no claim to be monetary experts, nevertheless wish at least to understand what our currency is.

Copies can be obtained by sending five cents to the Reform Club, 52 William street, New York city.

WAMPUM CURRENCY.

History furnishes many illustrations of the evils of depreciated or bad money. If they were more familiar to our voters there would be less cheap money statesmen in this country. The lessons to be learned from the use of wampum, the earliest money used in this country, cover practically every phase of the 16 to 1 silver question now disturbing the minds of millions of honest voters.

The latest issue of Sound Currency, entitled "Wampum Currency," gives the story of the numerous attempts of the early governments of the New Netherlands to maintain the purchasing power of their wampum currency by legal enactment.

It seems never to have dawned upon the minds of our forefathers that wampum was depreciating in value because it was being produced more and more cheaply, and because it was becoming, as compared with beaver and silver, a poor standard of value, unfitted for currency in the growing and trading colonies. They thought to arrest the action of natural laws by the ordinances of "the Directors of Council of New Netherlands," but with the inevitable result of total failure. The pamphlet can be obtained by sending 5 cents to the Reform Club, 52 William street, New York city.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Beer costs 25 cents a glass or $2 a gallon at Circle City, Alaska.

There are 300 livings in the Church of England worth over $5,000 a year each.

On the 6th of July the earth is farther away from the sun than

Publishers' Column.

FAMOUS BATTLE PICTURES.

Owing to a popular demand from our subscribers, and especially from members of the G. A. R., we have arranged with a large publisher for a quantity of pictures of the most celebrated battles of the civil war. These pictures are of a high grade, chromo colors, large size (22x28), reproduced from the original oil paintings with wonderful accuracy. More than 100,000 have been sold during the past year at one dollar each, and our price to any person, who orders a picture alone will be one dollar. But we did not get those pictures for sale or for profit. We propose to give one picture free, postpaid by mail, to every person sending us $1 for the Weekly Blade one year. If your time expires soon, you can obtain a picture when you renew. If your time expires some time hence, and you want a picture now, send a dollar, and let us extend your time a year ahead from date of expiration. Or, get us a new subscriber and we will enter the new name for Blade one year, and send the picture to the remitter, if so directed. However, we are confident those who obtain one picture, will want several more, or perhaps all of them. You can obtain them one at a time by sending us new dollar subscribers. Try one of them when you renew.

NOTICE, however, that the above offer is only to those who send us $1 for subscription or renewal after this date.

Here is the list; make your selection from it:

Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.
Battle of Shiloh, Tenn.
Battle of Five Forks, Va.
Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn.
Battle of The Wilderness, Va.
Battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn.
Battle of Champion Hill, Miss.
Battle of Antietam, Md.
Battle of Atlanta, Ga.
Battle of Spottsylvania, Va.
Battle of Vicksburg, Miss.
Battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Battle of Cold Harbor Va.
Battle of Resaca, Ga.
Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn.
Battle of Olustee, Fla.
Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.
Battle of Bunker Hill.
Battle of Tippecanoe.
Battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac.
Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.
Battle of Bull's Run, Va.
Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.
Battle of Big Horn (Custer's Last Charge.)
Battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Storming of Fort Wagner, S. C.
Capture of Fort Fisher, N. C.
Battle of New Orleans, La.
Battle of Cedar Creek, Va.
Capture and Death of Sitting Bull.
Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Assault on Fort Sanders, Tenn.
Battle of Franklin, Tenn.
Battle of Nashville, Tenn.
Battle of Corinth, Miss.
Perry's Victory on Lake Erie.
Fort Pillow Massacre, Tenn.
Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.
Battle of Williamsburg, Va.
Fall of Petersburg, Va.
Battle of Opequan or Winchester, Va.

We also add a half dozen celebrated foreign battle pictures:

Battle of Waterloo.
Battle of Gravelotte.
Battle of Mars-La-Tour.
Die Hermann's Schlacht.
Battle near Orleans.
Battle of Fontenoy.

Order by name of battle. Give plainly postoffice address for picture as well as The Blade. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Five Volumes, Paper Cover, Containing Over 2,200 Pages.

We offer this cheap edition of the most renowned of all historical works at a price that should place a set in the hands of every Blade reader. We will send a set, postpaid by mail, to every person who will remit us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asks for this work as a premium; or, we will mail the five volumes without The Blade, on receipt of 80 cents. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPAEDIA

And The Weekly Blade One Year for Three Dollars.

The original edition of this sold at $30 per set. A reprint of the Edinburgh and London edition, with additions upon topics of special interest to American readers, and giving American statistics of population down to and including the census of 1890.

This great encyclopaedia contains thousands upon thousands of articles, embracing all subjects within the limits of human knowledge in its more than 27,000 specially prepared articles, giving pointed, practical, explicit and most interesting and instructive information both for the student and the general reader, free from ambiguous technicalities.

This is a new edition, revised in 1891, reset in clear but fine type. It comprises THIRTY small, compact volumes, in paper covers, and the 30 books will weigh about 13 pounds.

READ OUR OFFER!

We will send a full set of this edition of Chambers' Encyclopaedia, comprising 30 volumes, and a copy of the Weekly Blade one year for THREE DOLLARS.

Or, we will send the Encyclopaedia alone for $2.50.

The Encyclopaedia will be sent by mail, postage paid. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are no thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1 25
½ dozen teaspoons	85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2 35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1 35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2 00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1 25
½ dozen table knives	2 25
1 dozen table knives	4 25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

Splendid Offer to Lady Readers of The Blade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All Who Order Patterns, or Have Ordered Them.

When sending complaints regarding non-receipt of patterns, be sure to give
The date of your order,
The number of the pattern,
The measurements.

Owing to the carelessness of our subscribers, we now have on hand several unfilled pattern orders. We are unable to fill these orders for the following reasons: No postoffice address; number of pattern not given; no measurements given. We have mailed a card to as many as possible, asking for the desired information. These errors in sending orders causes a great deal of delay and extra work.

We now ask every one who has sent us an order for a pattern which they have not yet received (allowing, of course, a reasonable length of time to have passed) to send us at once a duplicate order, giving date of first order, number of pattern and measurement.

NO. 6727—LADY'S WRAPPER WITH WATTEAU PLAIT.

No. 6727—LADY'S WRAPPER WITH WATTEAU PLAIT.

Blue cashmere is here daintily trimmed with lace insertion and edging to match. The stylish adjustment is made over fitted lining fronts, of basque depth, that close in center, the upper portions of which are faced to form a double pointed yoke. The full fronts are gathered at the top and arranged on the lining, under lower edge of yoke. Under-arm gores give a smooth effect over the hips, the back being fitted with curved side and center back seams. The stylish "Watteau" is laid in a box-plait at the neck and falls in graceful fullness to the lower edge of skirt, all seams being sprung below the waist to give the fashionable ripple effect. Painted belt sections are inserted at the underarm seams, holding in the front fullness at the waist line. A Byron collar finishes the neck. Full gigot sleeves are shaped with single seams, the wrists being completed with single bands of insertion. Gathered bretelles, edged with lace and insertion, stand unite with silk or velvet in this style, any pe-

A Fair Warning For the Family.

Unknown persons are not admitted to the family. Who are you? is the necessary preliminary to acquaintance. **What** are you? precedes intimacy with those who have learned that "rank is but the guinea's stamp, the man's the gold for a' that." Why not test medicines, as well as men, not by name only, but by nature. It's not the name of the medicine that will help you or injure you; it's the nature of the ingredients that make the medicine. Ask the medicine **what** are you? before you admit it to the family. That was the test applied at the World's Fair of 1893, to all medicines entering as exhibits. The World's Fair received no medicines whose ingredients were secret. That fact shut out all sarsaparillas but Ayer's, whose formula is open to physicians at all times. It's a Fair warning for the Family: Secret sarsaparillas are not safe. **Get Ayer's.**

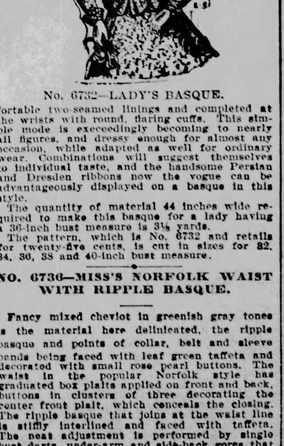
Ayer's "Curebook." A story of cures told by the cured. Free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

out over the tops or sleeves, headed by insertion which outlines the lower edge of yoke in front and stimulates a yoke in back. Pretty and useful gowns by the mode can be made from any soft woolen material, combinations being effected by making the collar, bretelles and belt or yoke, sleeves and belt of silk, velvet or other contrasting fabric. Lawn, percale, gingham, batiste, dimity or other cotton wash fabrics will develop handsomely in this style, with decoration of lace or embroidery.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this wrapper for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 9¾ yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6727 and retails for thirty-five cents, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure.

NO. 6722—CHILD'S BLOUSE, SAILOR COSTUME.



No. 6722—CHILD'S BLOUSE, SAILOR COSTUME.

Red and white striped Galatea made this pretty costume, the shield front, necktie and bias bands that form the trimming being of white pique. The full skirt is deeply hemmed on the lower edge, a full inch band of white pique being stitched over the hem. It is gathered at the top and joined to a sleeveless body lining that is faced in shield shape at the top and closes in center back. The blouse is shaped with under-arm and shoulder seams, and can be made to button in front or slip over the head as desired. The hem at the lower edge has an elastic inserted to regulate the fullness in blouse style. The broad sailor collar forms pointed revers on each side of the cutaway fronts, exposing the shield at the neck. Full gigot sleeves stand out well at the elbow, and are finished at the wrists with stitched bands of the white pique. Stylish and useful costumes are thus made from serge, flannel, camel's hair, cashmere, cheviot, chambray, Madras, gingham and other woolen or cotton fabrics in plain, mixed or plaid designs, trimmed with braid or bands of contrasting material.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this costume for a child eight years of age is 3 yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6722 and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for children of four, six, eight, ten and twelve years of age.

NO. 6732—LADY'S BASQUE.

No. 6732—LADY'S BASQUE.

This stylish basque, that matches the skirt, is of gray and violet mixed novelty goods, the vest and flaring cuffs being of white satin, covered with black lace. White and black striped ribbon forms the stylish bodice decoration, the smooth, seamless collar being of deep violet velvet. A mother of pearl buckle separates the loops at the waist line and adds to the decoration. An under-facing of violet silk gives tone to the lower edge and is also used to line the cuffs. The basque is adjusted with single bust darts and is glove-fitting to the waist line, below which the seams are spaced to give the fashionable ripple effect. The closing is in center front, the vest portion being sewed to the right front and hooked over on the left under the ribbon decoration. The sleeves in gigot style, shaped with one seam, are of fashionable fullness; they are gathered at the top and disposed over comfortable two-seamed sleeve linings, and are finished at the wrists with pointed bands to match collar. A belt of the mate (is finished to match the

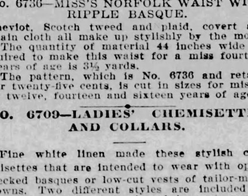
No. 6736—MISS'S NORFOLK WAIST WITH RIPPLE BASQUE.

edges of collar, cuffs, belt and ripple basque, being completed with machine stitching in tailor style. The belt can be omitted in favor of a gilt or Suede belt with buckle, now the vogue to wear with these waists. Serge, cheviot, Scotch tweeds and plaid, covert and plain cloth all make up stylishly by the mode.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this waist for a miss fourteen years of age is 3¾ yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6736 and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for misses of twelve, fourteen and sixteen years of age.

NO. 6709—LADIES' CHEMISETTES AND COLLARS.



No. 6709—LADIES' CHEMISETTES AND COLLARS.

Fine white linen made these stylish chemisettes that are intended to wear with open-necked basques or low-cut vests of tailor-made gowns. Two different styles are included in the pattern. No. 1 is shaped in neat, square outline, with pointed notches at the shoulders and round cape at the neck. It has a high standing collar, the ends of which can bead back in "Piccadilly" style or stand straight as preferred. It closes with single or double studs and buttonholes. No. 2 has a shield-shaped front, with rounded shoulder notches and cape meeting in a seam at center back. The turn-down collar is military style in under-arm and very short shoulder seams, being shaped and gathered at the top to conform to the lower outline of the pointed yoke, made from all-over embroidery. A standing collar edged with narrow lace finishes the

NO. 6735—GIRL'S DRESS.

No. 6735—GIRL'S DRESS.

Grass linen trimmed with white embroidery and insertion made this attractive-looking dress, that can be finished without sleeves and yoke, to wear with a guimpe, as shown in the back view. The stylish arrangement is made over a plain short body lining that closes in center back. The full skirt portions join in under-arm and very short shoulder seams, being shaped and gathered at the top to conform to the lower outline of the pointed yoke, made from all-over embroidery. A standing collar edged with narrow lace finishes the neck. Broad bretelles curved in pointed outline are handsomely edged with a frill of embroidery headed with a band of insertion. The full bishop sleeves are gathered at top and bottom into round cuff bands at the wrists, that are finished with narrow lace edging to match collar. A band of insertion tops the deep hem at the foot of skirt. Stylish little frocks can be thus developed from batiste, lawn, piqué, dimity, duck, gingham or other wash fabrics, daintily decorated with lace or embroidery, with insertion to match, batiste embroidery being very fashionable. Serge, challie, cashmere or other woolen fabrics will ferred garniture being used for decoration.

The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this dress for a child six years of age is 3¾ yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6735 and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for children of two, four, six, eight and ten years of age.

READ THE OFFER:

The above pattern or patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. We will fill orders from any person, whether a regular or occasional reader of The Blade. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose ten cents silver for each pattern wanted, (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern. No coupon required.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece of the dress.

For ladies, give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT pattern, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give BREAST measure in inches. Order patterns by number and give size in inches.

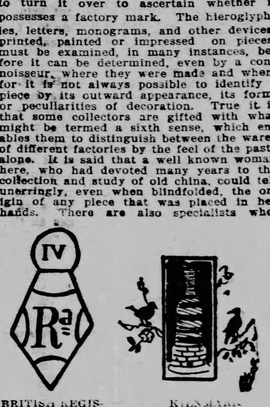
To get BUST or BREAST measure, put the tape measure all of the way around the body, over the dress, close under the arms.

POTTERY SCIENCE.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SOME WELL KNOWN POTTERS' MARKS.

Professor Morse an Authority on Early Japanese—How to Tell the Genuine Makes of Pottery.

The first thing a collector proceeds to do when he handles a rare piece of China is to turn it over to ascertain whether it possesses a factory mark. The hieroglyphics, letters, monograms, and other devices, printed, painted or impressed on pieces, must be examined, in many instances, before it can be determined, even by a connoisseur, where they were made and when, for it is not always possible to identify a piece by its outward appearance, its form, or peculiarities of decoration. True it is that some collectors are gifted with what might be termed a sixth sense, which enables them to distinguish between the wares of different factories by the feel of the paste alone. It is said that a well known woman here, who had devoted many years to the collection and study of old china, could tell unerringly, even when blindfolded, the origin of any piece that was placed in her hands. There are also specialists who,



BRITISH REGISTRATION MARK. KNOWLES, TAYLOR & KNOWLES. ROOKWOOD POTTERY.

having made a thorough study of particular branches of the ceramic art, are able to recognize pieces wherever seen, without referring to the marks upon them. Prof. Edward S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., who lived several years in Japan, is recognized as an authority on early Japanese pottery, and on more than one occasion he has been known to make an exact drawing of an elaborate mark, which, without referring to it, he knew would be found on the base of a specimen which he never, perhaps, had seen before. This profound knowledge appears truly wonderful to the uninitiated, to whom the marks on all Oriental wares appear simply to resemble one another.

The practice of placing on pottery and porcelain some distinguishing symbol, by which the ware may be identified, dates back in China to the tenth century, and probably existed at a still earlier period. From that time until the present manufacturers in all countries have continued to use factory marks, which, by being changed or modified at different periods, afford the best means of fixing dates of manufacture. In many instances they furnish the only clue to the age of a piece and the place of its manufacture.

It is a rather remarkable fact that many of the common marks which occur on our wares that are to be found everywhere should be so little understood even by intelligent collectors. Take, for instance, the lozenge or diamond shaped mark, which is doubtless familiar to many. For some unaccountable reason the idea has prevailed that this was used at the Worcester works in England. This erroneous impression must have originated from a fancied resemblance to one of the Royal Worcester marks, although, as a matter of fact, nothing at all like it has ever been employed at the factory in question. The nearest approach to this among the Worcester marks is a circle enclosing four interwining W's,

MARK OF W. ADAMS & CO. SEVRES MARK 1810-1814. ROYAL WORCESTER MARK.

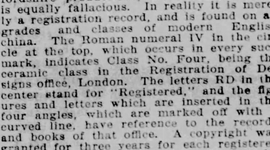
surounding a crescent, followed by the figures 51, indicating the year of the establishment of the factory, the whole being surmounted by a crown. This device, which was adopted in 1862, is still in use, being the most recent of a long series of symbols used there during a period of nearly a century and a half. Others believe the lozenge-shaped mark, like the "Staffordshire knot," to be characteristic of Staffordshire productions, but this impression is equally fallacious. In reality it is merely a registration record, and is found on all grades and classes of modern English china. The Roman numeral IV in the circle at the top, which occurs in every such mark, indicates Class No. Four, being the ceramic class in the Registration of Designs office, London. The letters RD in the center stand for "Registered," and the figures and letters which are inserted in the four angles, which are marked off with a curved line, have reference to the records and books of that office. A copyright was granted for three years for each registered design. Some manufacturers stamped the mark in clay when it related to the shape or embossment. When printed or penciled on the ware it secured the right to use the decorative pattern. The mark is, therefore, of little value to the student or collector, since it could be used by any potter in the kingdom, with variations, of course, in the numbers and letters, and a single manufacturer could use any number of such marks for which he might apply. This registration design was adopted by the English in the fifth year of Queen Victoria's reign (1842), when the Designs Copyright act was passed. It was discontinued in 1883; consequently all pieces so stamped are known to have been produced between these dates. The assertion, therefore, of a dealer, who offered for sale a bit of china so marked, that its age was upward of a hundred years, could not deceive a person who was well informed on the subject.

Factory marks of different countries often bear a striking resemblance to one another. William Adams & Sons, of Tunstall, England, made blue printed pottery for the American market before 1830, and used on it the impressed design of the American eagle. This is found on other pieces of tea sets, and other pieces of china with deep blue decorations.

While using the American bird of freedom as a mark, the manufacturer did not intend that the public should fall into the error of supposing that wares of such good quality could have been made in this country, so they stamped around the edge the words, "Warranted Staffordshire," which explanatory legend was supposed to throw around the American emblem an air of respectability. In fact, the American potters in those days were not producing anything of this pretentious nature, and the English were excusable. W. Adams & Sons were the originators of the "Landing of Columbus" dishes, which are found in half a dozen varieties, showing the discovered in almost as many aspects as he is represented on the Columbian postage stamps, the china prints depicting him as a Roman warrior, a knight of the Middle Ages, an American Indian, and a modern Irishman.

At the Sevres factory in France, under the First Empire, the mark used from 1810 to 1814 was in design somewhat similar to the one described just described, consisting of the imperial eagle, surmounted by a crown and encircled by the words, "Manufacture Imperiale." This resemblance in the two marks was, of course, quite accidental.

At the "Chelsea Pottery, U. S.," in Massachusetts, Hugh C. Robertson, who devoted many years to experimenting in old Chinese bodies and glazes, has perfected recently a series of plates and vases in clever imitation of the Oriental gray crackle ware, with blue underglaze decorations. The mark adopted for these pieces is, by a strange coincidence, a rabbit, foreshortened, almost



CHELSEA POTTERY. DATE MARK, ROOKWOOD POTTERY. OLD NANKIN WARE.

identical with the mark used on certain old blue Nankin china, which was the figure of a rabbit or hare. There appears to be no particular significance in the selection of this animal by the manufacturers of the Chelsea ware as their trade mark, but it is rather remarkable that it should happen to have been chosen when it was not known that an almost identical emblem had been used in China nearly two centuries ago.

Many odd devices have been used to mark American products. A pottery at Steubenville, O., at present stamp on a certain grade of ware a miniature map of Ohio, while another establishment has adopted the plumed head of an Indian. No other American productions, however, have been marked so systematically as the Rookwood pottery of Cincinnati. From the very beginning, in 1880, until the present time, the pieces produced there have been stamped with a variety of record marks, showing the date of issue, the grade of clay used, the size of the piece, and the name of the decorator. The earliest design printed on Rookwood ware was the figure of a primitive kiln, supported on each side by a rook, and pieces so marked are now exceedingly debirable on account of their great rarity. To those versed in Rookwood marks of a later period, all of the characters have a meaning and are of value as furnishing a condensed history of the pieces on which they occur. For example, we may come across a specimen on which are to be found the annexed monogram of the works, R. P., surmounted by seven little points which suggest diminutive tadpoles, but are intended for flame points, symbolic of the fires of the kiln. The plain monogram, composed of the letter R reversed, and a P, standing for Rookwood Pottery, was employed first in 1886, and in the following year a flame point was added, and this token was placed on all wares produced in 1887. An additional point was affixed every year thereafter, and by means of these, commencing with the last mentioned year, we can determine the date of any piece which has been produced since. The seven points would indicate that a piece was made in 1893, and all examples produced during the present year will be found to bear this design with ten points.

In addition to this mark the specimen may show an impressed capital Y, which signifies that it has been formed from a standard yellow clay of the numerous clays that are used. In like manner the letter R would indicate red clay; W, white, and so on. Then, relating to the artist whose work ornaments the form, the initials A. R. V. designates the name of A. R. Valentien, one of the foremost and oldest decorators of the establishment. A single letter B shows that Bruce Horsfall, a painter of figure subjects, was the artist, while the monogram A. B. S. stands for the name of Miss Amelia B. Sprague. Thus each piece of Rookwood ware bears on its base a concise record of its manufacture which, in future years, will prove invaluable to the ceramist and the collector.

The writer once found in a bric-a-brac shop a beautiful little example of underglaze pottery which the dealer asserted was a rare specimen of Limoges ware. On the base, however, were stamped the marks of an anchor and the letters A. R. V., which at once revealed its true history, the anchor proving to be the rare mark of Rookwood, used only in the year 1882. This, then, instead of being French, was one of the scarce pieces of American manufacture of the year mentioned, and was worth many times the price asked for it as a foreign production. Thus it will be seen that a knowledge of marks, which appear on ceramic wares is often valuable to collectors in picking up prizes at low figures, for the average dealer shows a dense and offensive ignorance where marks are concerned, and it may be said that he is equally misinformed as regards the appearance and characteristics of old American products. A conspicuous curiosity seller in Boston recently exhibited for sale a little vase of classical form and mottled glaze which he had labelled "Japanese pottery," but the letters impressed upon it, C. K. A. W., proved it to be one of the rarest of the early productions of the Chelsea Keramic Art Works (Mass.). The same dealer had in his shop a pair of brown Toby jugs, which he offered as extremely old English pieces at $2 each; they proved to be nothing but the reproductions of a modern Philadelphia establishment, made by the thousand and sold at the present time at twenty cents apiece. These are only a few of the instances where familiarity with potters' marks is of great practical benefit to the purchaser of old china.—Edwin Atlee Barber, in the New York Sun.

M'KINLEY'S RECORD.

The Opinion of a Man Who Has Known Him for Thirty Years.

A statement was made some time ago that Hon. William McKinley, while governor of Ohio, appointed a foreigner to an office in preference to an old soldier. A Boston gentleman wrote to Hon. Robert A. Cassidy, former mayor of Canton, O., (where Mr. McKinley resides), who is also ex-national councilor of the United American Mechanics, regarding the matter, and received the following reply, which we copy from the Boston Standard, an A. P. A. organ:

"Canton, O., March 11, 1896.

"My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 8th inst. received. Concerning Governor McKinley's Americanism, I can speak advisedly, having known him intimately for more than 30 years. His patriotism is fully attested by an honorable (and for one so young at the time), distinguished service in the army during four years of war, rising solely by his personal worth and abilities from the ranks as a common soldier to commissioned staff duty.

"Never swerved by considerations of political expediency, he has always and everywhere stood four-square in advocacy of the purest and highest conceptions of true Americanism, and no man in public life has done more than he to exalt, dignify and foster American labor.

"He is too broad a man to proscribe or ostracise any class of our fellow citizens by reason of the accidents of birth or faith, and no man can be more tenacious in his insistence that the safeguards of our liberties—and educated citizenship and that religious freedom which is guaranteed by our constitutions and laws—shall be the unchallenged right of every American.

"The incident about which you particularly inquire is absolutely without foundation in fact, and is evidently the outgrowth of disappointment to get office, or inspired by factional or political malice. No man who knows William McKinley as everybody knows him here, would countenance for a moment any statement that reflected upon his devotion to the rights of his comrades in arms, and none would so quickly resent such an imputation as the old soldiers themselves.

"He has belonged to the same G. A. R. post of which I am a member since it has been a post—about 25 years—is a member of several other fraternities with which I am connected; comes of the most sterling Methodist stock, and has been a member of the Methodist church from his youth; he and his wife, with his mother (his father being dead) are identified in this city, being connected with the same society—the First M. E. church—to which I belong.

"In short, William McKinley is a typical American, a Christian gentleman a statesman, the integrity of whose consecration to the interests of the country is unassailable, and you can confidently assure the brethren throughout New England that if chosen for the Presidency he will give the country the most thoroughly American administration it has ever had. Fraternally yours,

"R. A. CASSIDY."

THE HEIDELBERG TUN.

A Correspondent Furnishes a Description of the Monster Cask.

Editor Blade:—In a recent issue you gave a cut of a large wine cask owned by the Lenk Wine Company, Toledo, O., saying there was but one larger one in the world, but its dimensions were unknown, viz.: the Heidelberg Tun, in Baden, Germany.

In 1887 I made a visit to Germany (my birthplace) and stood on the platform of the Heidelberg Tun. It is reached by a flight of steps, 60 in number. The same number of steps are on its opposite side. It is large enough to dance a quadrille upon. This platform is surrounded by a stout railing, and its dimensions are as follows: 36 feet long, 25 feet high, 20 feet wide in the middle (it being oval in shape), the staves one foot thick, and is capable of holding 800 hogsheads, or about 300,000 bottles.

History gives it that it was filled three times, the last time when it was captured by the French. It has been disused since 1769. It is located in a large underroom or cellar, in the castle or palace of the Princes Palatine of the Rhine, at Heidelberg, Baden, Germany.

JOHN SHIFALY.

Kendallville, Ind.

HER SILKEN PETTICOAT.

Milady's petticoat is second in importance to her negligee. It is made of silk if possible, and that it will produce that indescribably delightful rustle so dear to feminine ears.

The striped and flowered taffetas are also much used for petticoats.

The plain taffeta skirts are in high favor, and are made with two corded ruffles.

The petticoats of mareen are much more serviceable than those of silk. Many of them are trimmed with silk ruffles, and are almost as good looking as the all silk petticoat.

Many skirts are made with feather bone hidden in the hem, which produces just the correct flare. When the bottom of the petticoat is feather boned, then the dress skirt needs no stiffening whatever.

A novelty which has just appeared is the petticoat to be worn with a dancing frock. It is a full ripple skirt of chameleon taffeta, over which are two accordion-plaited chiffon skirts in changing colors. The glimpse of this skirt which one may get during the dance is bewilderingly pretty.

The silk skirts shown in the shops, to be worn with evening gowns, are gorgeous creations. They are made of expensive brocades, and are trimmed with lace frills caught up here and there with loops of ribbon. Some of these elaborate skirts are ruffled with lace to the knees, while others have one deep Spanish lace flounce.

The Only One.

This country has had but one prize-fighter since John C. Heenan and that is Sullivan. He was a fighter who fought. He stands better with the people to-day, defeated, "broke" and played out though he be, than the loquacious "gentleman" who put him to sleep of the microcephalous freak from the land of topsy-turvy.—St. Louis Mirror.

OLD FAVORITES.

Published by request.

BETSY DESTROYS THE PAPER.

I've brought back the paper, lawyer, and
fetched the parson here
To see that things are regular, and settled
up fair and clear,
For I've been talking with Caleb, and Caleb
has with me,
And the 'mount of it is, we're minded to try
once more to agree.

So I came here on the business—only a word
to say
(Caleb is staking peavines, and couldn't
come to-day)—
Just to tell you and parson how that we've
changed our mind;
So I'll tear up the paper, lawyer, you see it
wasn't signed.

And now, if parson is ready, I'll walk with
him toward home;
I want to thank him for something, 'twas
kind of him to come;
He's showed a Christian spirit, stood by us
firm and true;
We mighn't have changed our mind, 'squire,
if he'd been a lawyer, too.

There! how good the sun feels, and the grass
and blowin' trees;
Something about them lawyers makes me
feel fit to freeze.
I wasn't bound to state particular to that
man,
But it's right you should know, parson,
about our change of plan.

We'd been some days a wavering' a little,
Caleb and me,
And wished the hateful paper at the bottom
of the sea,
But I guess 'twas the prayer last evening,
and the few words you said
That thawed the ice between us, and
brought things to a head.

You see, when we came to division, there
were things that wouldn't divide;
There was our two-year-old baby, she
couldn't be satisfied
To go with one or the other, but just kept
whimperin' low,
"I'll stay with papa and mamma, and where
they go I'll go."

Then there was grandsire's Bible—he died
on our wedding day—
We couldn't halve the old Bible, and should
it go or stay?
The sheets that was Caleb's mother's, her
sampler on the wall,
With the sweet old names worked in—Tryphena, and Eunice, and Paul.

It begun to be hard then, parson, but it grew harder still.

Talkin' of Caleb established down at McHenrysville;
Three dollars a week 'twould cost him, no
mendin' nor sort of care,
And board at Widow Meacham's—a woman
that wears false hair.

Still he went on talkin'; I agreed to knit
some socks
And make a dozen striped shirts, and a pair
of wa'mus frocks,
And he was to cut a doorway from the
kitchen to the shed,
"Save you some steps much in frosty
weather," he said.

He brought me the pen at last; I felt a sinkin'
Looked as he did with the agur, in the
spring of sixty-three.
'Twas then you dropped in, parson—'twasn't
much you said—
"Little children, love one another," but the
thing was killed stone dead.

I should like to make confession; not that
I'm going to say
The fault was all on my side—that never was
my way;
But it may be true that women—though how
I can't see,
Are a trifle more aggravatin' than men
know how to be.

Then, parson, the neighbors' meddlin', it
wasn't pourin' oil
And the church a laborin' with us—'twas
worse than wasted toil;
And I've thought, and so has Caleb, though
it may have been a sin,
If they'd kept to their own business, we
should have got along.

There was Deacon Amos Purdy, a good man
as we know,
But hadn't a gift of laborin' except with the
scythe and hoe;
Then a load came over in preach time from
the Wilbur neighborhood;
"Season of prayer," they called it, didn't do
an atom of good.

I'll tell you about the heifer—one of the
kindest and best—
That brother Ephraim gave me, the fall he
moved out West;
I'm free to own it riled me that Caleb should
think he'd ever tire,
She died of convulsions—a cow that milked
four gallons a day.

But I needn't have speke of turnips; needn't
have been so cross,
And said hard things, and hinted as if 'twas
all my loss;
And I'll take it all back, parson; that fire
shan't ever break out—
Though the cow was choked with a turnip,
I never had a doubt.

Then, there are p'ints of doctrine, and views
of a future state,
I'm willing to stop discussin'; we can both
afford to wait;
'Twon't bring the millennium sooner, disputin' about when it's due,
Although I feel an assurance that mine's
the scriptural view.

But the blessedest truths of the Bible, I've
learned to think, don't lie
In the texts we hunt with a candle to prove
our doctrines by,
But them that come to us in sorrow, and
when we're on our knees;
So if Caleb won't argue on free will, I'll
leave alone the decrees.

One notion of Caleb's, parson, seems rather
misty and dim;
I wish, if it comes convenient, you'd change
a word with him:
It don't quite stand to reason, and for gospel it isn't clear,
That folks love better in heaven for having
quarreled here.

I've no such an expectation; why, parson,
if that is so
You needn't have worked so faithful to
reconcile folks below;
I hold another opinion, and hold it straight
and square—
If we can't be peaceable here, we won't be
peaceable there.

But there's the request he made, you know
it, parson, about
Bein' laid under the maples that his own
hand set out,
And me to be laid beside him when my time
comes to go—
As if—as if—don't mind me, but 'twas that
unstrung me so.

And now that some scales, as we think,
have fallen from our eyes,
And things brought so to a crisis have made
us both more wise,
Why, Caleb says, and so I say, till the Lord
parts him and me,
We'll love each other better, and try our
best to agree.

Indeed.

"Young Spiffins is the laziest man I ever knew."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, indeed. Even when he has nothing to do he is too lazy to do it."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Leading Question.

"Mr. Badger, when is a woman in the prime of life?"

"Well, Mrs. Badger, when she's 35."

"And a man?"

"Oh, anywhere from 21 to 80."—Chicago Record.

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

Allcock's Porous Plaster

BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. We ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 8 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Top Buggies as low as $23. Phaetons as low as $35. Spring Wagons $31 to $50. Send for large Catalogue.

No. 1614—Surrey Harness. Price $14.50. As good as sells for $20.

No. 1214—Price, with large reversible apron and fenders, $60.00. As good as sells for $80.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. Pratt, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

ONLY PLACE ON EARTH TO GET AN $85.00 WHEEL FOR $47.50.

Toledo Blade Bicycle

GENTLEMEN'S WHEEL. LADY'S WHEEL.

EVERY PART MADE UPON HONOR.

This Bicycle Shipped to Any Part of the United States by Freight, and The Weekly Blade One Year to Any Address, Ordered For

ONLY $47.50.

Toledo, Ohio, is celebrated for many things, among which are the most popular and widely circulated weekly newspaper published in the United States. It contains the largest number of bicycle factories in the world, and more bicycles are built in it than in any other city on earth. Coupling these two facts together, it is proper for the Toledo Blade to combine an excellent bicycle with its subscription offers, after the popular plan under which we have sold so many thousand sewing machines during the past ten years.

We have, therefore, contracted with one of the best bicycle manufacturers to supply us with a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS machine, built on honor, adapted for all uses and for all roads, that we can offer to our readers FOR CASH, at a price considerably less than even cheap machines are sold.

The wheel we offer is built to retail for $85, and we guarantee it to be fully equal to any wheel which retails for even $100. The cheapest bicycle now sold in the United States, and built to sell in competition with good wheels, retails for $50 to $75, but you must remember that such wheels are not worth any more than this price. They are not durable, nor adapted for ordinary country roads.

We want it distinctly understood that the wheel we now offer is actually worth from $85 to $100, and can not be bought any place else in the world, except of the Toledo Blade, for less than $85.

We propose now to offer, by way of experiment, JUST ONE HUNDRED of these wheels, including a copy of the Weekly Blade one year, for

$47.50 Each.

The wheels will be shipped by freight to the address given, the purchaser paying freight on receipt of wheel. This will be but a small sum, as the crated wheel is light.

Above we give small cuts of the wheel, both ladies' and gentlemen's pattern, which give a fair idea of its appearance. The following is a detailed description of the works and parts:

The cuts above show that the gentleman's wheel is diamond frame, the ladies' drop frame. The frames are of large-sized cold-drawn seamless steel tubing, properly reinforced. The head is of the usual size of 1⅛-inch tubing, the seat of frame, 1⅛ inches; front forks with extra reinforcing, the crown of a new and improved pattern, the rear forks and braces are of ⅞-inch tubing. The entire frame is not only light and strong, but very durable.

The handle bars are of seamless steel tubing, highest grade. The handles are of medium drop, with corkaline grips, German silver tipped; or you can have a pair of (upturned) handles, same finish, if you prefer them.

The most important portion of a bicycle as regards durability is the wheels. The rims are made of the finest stock that can be obtained, with the "Plymouth" lock joint. Tangent spokes, of the very best drawn steel, cold swaged; wheels 28 inches high, with 68 gear; but you can have a higher or lower gear if you so desire.

We furnish either the "Vim" single tube tire, or the Morgan & Wright "quick repair" double tubes.

The bearings are the best and latest pattern, absolutely dust proof, perfectly true, polished perfectly. The steel balls are of the usual sizes—⅜-10 and ¼ inches diameter, with 153 to each bicycle.

The cranks are equal to the best made of hammered drop steel forgings, of great quality. They can not get loose, for they are keyed to the axle and threa

APRIL.

Robins call robins in tops of trees;
Doves follow doves, with scarlet feet;
Frolicking babies sweeter than these,
Crowd green corners where highways meet.

Violets stir and arbutus wakes,
Claytonia's rosy bells unfold;
Dandelion through the meadow makes
A royal road, with seals of gold.

Golden and snowy and red the flowers,
Golden and snowy and red in vain;
Robins call robins through sad showers;
The white dove's feet are wet with rain.

For April sobs while these are so glad,
April weeps while these are so gay,—
Weeps like a tired child who had,
Playing with flowers, lost its way.
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

COURAGE AND FAITH

OPPOSE THEM TO THE PESSIMISM WHICH SEES ONLY RUIN.

The World Is Not Going to Pieces but It Needs a Recognition of Unity and Brotherhood.

"Some novel power
Sprang up forever at a touch,
And hope could never hope too much."

I do not believe in the gospel of pessimism.

I do believe in a constant, earnest endeavor to see the best and brightest side of life; of men, of happenings, of everything. I deprecate the excess of the present day literature of tragedy, in which the sin and shame and misery of the world are made the pivots upon which the whole plot swings round. Real tragedies are there enough which come into the experience of most people to teach them wisdom, if they will be taught, without harrowing the imagination with pictures of wrong-doing, of suffering and misery. Instead of this the thought should be led to what will bring inspiration to better living, and strength to meet the trials which come some time to every human being.

Charles Dudley Warner said some good things regarding the tendency to this kind of literature in the Editor's Chair of last month's Harper's. "It has come about," he writes, "that the novels and stories which are to fill our leisure hours and cheer us in our vale of tears have become what is called tragic. It is not easy to define what tragedy is, but the term is applied in modern fiction to scenes and characters that come to ruin from no particular fault of their own—not even when the characters break most of the ten commandments, but by an unappeasable fate that dogs and thwarts them. Ugliness and misfortune and suffering unrelieved make a modern tragedy, and there has come an opinion that tragedy of this sort is the highest type of literature."

A vein of delicate but deserved sarcasm runs through the whole article. He goes on to say that most of these "tragedies" are written by young men and young women who sit down, the former with their cigarettes, and the latter "surrounded by the sunshine of family and social affection," and with an inkstand and pen, on white paper, "sketch the blackness of life, the misery of humanity, the wretchedness of damnable complications of which neither of them can have had more than the slightest experience. No other human being can create such 'strong' and hopeless tragedy as these young candidates for immortality. Strong as it is I am sometimes unable to feel its dignity, or its divine, or its relentless character. I sometimes feel that matters might turn out differently, even with the approval of the gods, if the young writers had not such an awful sense of responsibility to make the world more unpleasant than it is."

I am glad Mr. Warner has said these things, for they are true, and need to be said often, though none can say them more delicately, and yet more strongly than he. But the tragic way of looking at things, of putting forth the thought that the worst is inevitable, is not confined to these young writers who love tragedy because they have never had experience of the suffering it brings. It has come to be the fashion with a certain class of people to speak of the world as upside down; of the social fabric as going to pieces; of honor and honesty as unknown factors in living; of humanity as being upon the down grade with small chance of a backward turn; of disloyalty and falsehood and betrayal of trust as normal conditions with mankind. Pessemistic philosophers talk about the decadence of church and state; how religion is scoffed at and law defied; how family altars are desecrated and family ties broken, and say there is no possible redemption from all this, but matters will go on from worse to worse until the finality is destruction and despair.

I do not believe it.

I have no patience with an attitude like this, in which there is no ray of hope for the future; no suggestion of a remedy for the evils which undoubtedly do exist; no inspiration for those who are working for better things to continue their efforts. Why see always the darkness rather than the light? Why fix the eyes upon the shadows and hold the gaze there persistently until the whole being is saturated with gloom?

No doubt there are evils growing apace in the world. No doubt selfishness is rampant everywhere. No doubt the things that once were so sacred are sacred no longer, but, on the other hand, these conditions are but passing ones, or may be made so, on the road to something better. For remember this—there is not an atom in the universe which has not within it a divine potentiality. If this be true how absolutely certain it is that humanity has infinite possibilities, which are sure to be worked out sometime, no matter how drear the present may seem to be. The dreariness is only in seeming after all, for looked at aright, all that appears wrong are simply problems set for solution, and their solving is the means of growth. One of the brightest signs of the times is the fact that people are beginning to arouse to the consciousness that there is something for them to do, and in a glimmering sort of way what that something is. Listening to the clear, fearless and well defined utterances of Washington Gladden recently in this direction, I could not help feeling that the spirit of true reform is abroad in the land. There is a quickening of spiritual thought in many ways; a growing perception of the fact that unity is the basis of all variety, and hence that universal brotherhood is the result of law and not a mere sentiment.

If you never look on the dark side, some one says, then you will lose all sense of the proportion of things. You will not see the need of action, nor the necessity of a cure for evil until it is too late.

Do not misunderstand me. Common sense would dictate the noting of what seems wrong and productive of misery sufficiently to find a remedy, or to check its growth, but it is the persistent dwelling upon it when it is not necessary; the adding to it by fear and doubt until it o'ertops all else; the refusal to recognize the absolute quality of spiritual good which is everywhere within reach and of infinite potency, to which I referred. A man would be foolish beyond measure to wholly close his eyes to what is passing around him, or to refuse to use care and prudence in the struggle with adverse conditions, but he need not brood over the latter, nor refuse to admit the possibility of better things. The moment that he sees in difficulties stepping stones to a larger growth, to a higher life, he becomes strong to resist, and the sunshine bursts through the clouds.

Life is a real fight and it is well that it is so. If it were not, if it were always fair weather, what need would there be for all these faculties which we possess, and which, given no scope, no exercise, would become atrophied and hence useless. All misfortunes, all suffering have a purpose—to make us stronger upon the higher side of our nature, to enlarge our trust in the good which is everywhere. A sensible optimism must, you see, include faith—that faith which inspires effort, which brings patience under all happenings, without the shadow of fear. For to live rightly we need

"Zeal, and the virtue to exist by faith
As soldiers to live by courage; as, by strength
Of heart, the sailor fights with roaring seas."

EMILY S. BOUTON.

FOR TRAVELERS.

Three Handy Articles for the Use of Travelers by Land or Sea.

Medicine Case.

Take a piece of linen a yard and a quarter long and wide enough to hold six bottles of any size preferred—stiffen the linen and line it with silesia—binding the edges with braid.

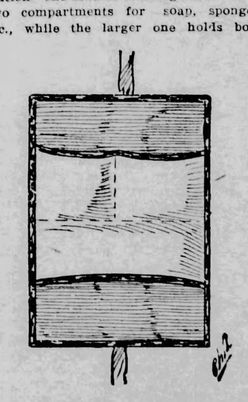
Sew straps of braid across the inside to form narrow sections to contain each bottle, fastening them on the outside with a bow.

The bottles must be all of one size,

and should be put in place when the straps are tied, in order that they may be properly adjusted. The lettering on the upper part of the case is done in ink, and the owner's initials are either embroidered or painted on the outside. A strap with a buckle is arranged to hold the case together when it is closed.—Fannie Gray.

Toilet Case.

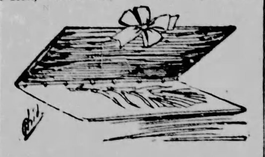
This is made of a piece of ecru linen lined with oil-silk and bound with yellow wash-ribbon; a piece of the linen also lined and bound is stitched across the middle of the case as shown by the illustration—one side of it being divided into two compartments for soap, sponges, etc., while the larger one holds both



towels. The case may be left plain on the outside, or ornamented with any chosen design or the owner's initials, and is closed by a band of wash-ribbon tied in bows at the front.—Anne Bement.

Portfolio for Ferns.

A pleasant pastime during the summer months is the collecting of curious grasses, leaves and ferns, and, after they are pressed, placing them carefully in a book or portfolio such as is here represented. Cardboard was chosen for making the portfolio, and it is covered with silk and filled with leaves of blotting paper. Cut the cardboard in book form in any desired size, and cover it with soft silk, which may be either figured or



plain. Between the covers insert a number of blotting leaves, securing them to the covers with ribbon or silk cord, which is run through eyelets at the back edges, the long ends of the cord being daintily tied in a bow at the back. Ribbon is arranged as tie-strings in front and is formed in a tasteful bow when the portfolio is closed.

Travelers will find this a most convenient receptacle for the leaves and grasses they may wish to bring home in good condition. The name of the owner may be lettered in sepia or ink or embroidered on the cover, or the inscription "Autumn Fancies" may decorate it, according to individual choice.—Dele.

THE COOK'S DEPARTMENT.

"Plain Living and High Thinking."
Dorchester Club Pudding.

We hear a great deal about plain living being not only conducive to but actually necessary for high thinking. That depends somewhat on what is considered as plain living. If it means absence from our daily menus of rich and unwholesome food the Blade Cook agrees, but if plain living means weak tea and toast, or the absence of such food as is necessary for the proper maintenance of our physical body, she begs to differ as, in her opinion, no one can do very great mental or moral work when their bodies are starved. Of course some people need less food than others, but whether it be much or little, it should be rich in the properties needed for the true nourishment of the body and brain. So instead of endeavoring to subdue the flesh by starvation, we should strive to learn what will be of the most use to us in the various occupations of our life.

Whether it is especially nutritious or not, we can vouch that this pudding, made from a recipe by Mrs. Lincoln of the Boston Cooking School, is very good.

Dorchester Club Pudding.

In 1 cupful of hot milk, soak ½ cupful of stale cake crumbs until soft. Beat the yolks of 2 eggs with ½ cupful of sugar and add ½ teaspoonful of salt, the grated rind and juice of ¼ of a lemon. Stir this into the milk, grate 1 cupful of apple and add with ½ cupful of whipped cream. Turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake ½ hour. When cool cover with a meringue made of the whites of two eggs, 2 tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and the juice of ½ lemon and return to the oven to brown.

To Cook Spinach.

Pick over carefully 1 peck of spinach, wash and cook in boiling water until tender. Drain in a colander and pour cold water over it, drain very dry and chop fine; 15 minutes before serving put into a sauce pan 1 table spoonful of butter and a little salt and pepper. When the butter is melted put in the chopped spinach and let it stand where it will become very hot, but not burn. Serve on a hot dish and garnish with hard boiled eggs.

Egg Batter.

Make a batter with 1 egg, 1 cupful of milk, a little salt, and 1 ½ cupfuls of flour in which 1 teaspoonful of baking powder is thoroughly mixed. Beat all together till very smooth and drop by spoonfuls into hot, salt pork fat and fry till brown. Serve with potatoes and meat, or with coffee for breakfast.

Nothing is at last sacred but the integrity of your own mind.—Emerson.

April weather, smiles and tears, and a very frequent reminder of winter in the form of a cold day, are rather bewildering to the housekeeper. When the sun is bright, she inclines toward house-cleaning, but when the sun retreats behind a cloud and it "turns cold," she wishes she had waited.

There is nothing gained by hastening this spring work. No use of attempting to do much house-cleaning until we are done with furnaces and coal fires. Not much good in cleaning closets and bureau drawers as long as we are not able to decide whether we will put away our winter or our summer clothing in them. There is great risk in putting away the heavy bed clothing too soon, and although there will probably be some housekeepers who will commence this cleaning and purifying of the house on the same day of the month every year, the majority of women will wait awhile.

When the time comes that it is safe for us to put away furs, flannels and heavy wearing apparel for the summer, we must remember that one absolutely essential thing to be remembered is cleanliness. A very infinitesimal quantity of grease or dirt on a garment, will furnish abundant provision for the modest mothmiller, and she will surely find it.

Blankets and woolen underwear should be washed and dried quickly and rolled or folded in paper, taking care that there is no spot left exposed. Trunks or drawers, where these are to be stored, should be thoroughly cleaned and then lined with paper. Tar paper is considered good, as it prevents dampness, but common newspapers, if carefully arranged so the edges overlap each other, will keep the moths away just as effectually. Cover over all an old sheet, or cotton cloth to keep out the dust, tucking it carefully in about the ends and sides of the goods.

Plush or seal garments, dresses, coats, or any large articles are better not folded in a box or trunk. They should be carefully brushed and freed from dust and placed in bags of heavy paper or cloth, in such a manner that they may be hung up. The old-fashioned idea of keeping closets dark, in order to preserve goods from moths, is now given up entirely. On the contrary, a store-room should be well lighted and ventilated. Screens should be placed over the windows so that in airing the room no flies or millers can enter, but the moth-miller, besides being industrious, is very retiring, and prefers a dark place for her work. Camphor or moth balls can be placed with articles so cared for, but of they are free from dirt of any kind, and perfectly wrapped in paper or cloth, there will be no danger of their being injured.

If we can not clean house there is plenty for us to do this month. Besides the "white sewing" and dressmaking that may be done now to help along and make easier the work of the coming summer days, there are some preparations that can be made for the flower beds. Pansy and other seeds may be sown in boxes indoors, and obtain a good start by the time the earth is warm enough to receive them. Pansies, sweet peas, mignonette, carnations, verbenas and many other varieties may be started in the house, while some of the hardier plants can be placed in the ground almost as soon as the frost is out, if they are protected at night by papers or straw placed closely over them.

If a woman has energy or ambition enough to provide for herself a hot-bed she can not only raise an abundance of flowers but also early vegetables, which will bring her a goodly sum for her trouble. These hot-beds are not necessarily expensive, it is more the trouble than the expense generally. To make one a small one, for the experiment, shallow trenches should be dug, and a box frame of rough boards built and placed around the trenches. This box should be about 3 feet high at the back and 10 or 12 inches in front. Inside the frame cleats are placed to support the sashes. A southern or eastern exposure is best. The box is banked with fresh manure, and this covered with earth. Inside, the trenches should be nearly filled with horse manure covered with good earth, which should be slightly moistened. Then put the sashes (which may be of any size) on and leave the beds to steam till the earth is thoroughly warmed. After the plants are started, the windows should be opened a part of each day to harden them so that they will do well when transplanted.

Cabbages, sweet potatoes, tomato plants and other vegetables may be raised for the market in this way, besides the flowers. But to make this work successful a woman must be willing and able to work hard and steadily.

It seemed last week as if Mary Alice had received advice from all of her friends, but here is one more letter from Harel Thornton of the Merry-Go-Rounds, who not only gives the customary advice, but touches upon another point of Mary Alice's letter.

Shall Mary Alice tell her mother of her engagement? I, for one, say she should tell her at once. If the young man is worthy the mother will never object. If he isn't—then the sooner it is ended the better. As for wanting to wear his ring, the ring constitutes the least part of an engagement, Mary Alice. Now about the editor and the other old folks. How do you know Miss Bouton's age? If I were in your place I should prefer her advice to much you would get through the M. G. R. I never think of our editor as a woman who is too old to appreciate the pleasures of youth. Perhaps I'd better end my advice—I'd quite forgotten I was a married woman, and, therefore, one of the old folks.

A love that is not changed because the loved one has been taken away seems to inspire Maggie, who writes from her home in Michigan.

I have long desired to send a letter to help along the Cozy Corner, and the subject of home comes nearest my heart. A perfect home was ours until my husband was taken to the silent land, and I now try to make home a true haven of peace for our little boys of 10, 6 and 2 years of age. Do I have discouragements? O, yes, indeed, but there is help from above. The teaching of religious thought and principles runs like a golden thread through our lives. My boys have perfect freedom of home. To be sure my rooms are not in apple-pie order, for there are children's playthings and books in every room, and I had rather have it so than to know that my boys must stay out on the streets. Our evenings are passed together, I read Bible and other stories aloud until the younger ones go to bed, then help the eldest with school work and reading. It is no sacrifice, I assure you, to give my time and thoughts to them instead of society. I know I am doing what would most please him whom I loved best to please while God spared him to me.

H. D. Puterbaugh, a physician living in the Sunny South, sends a very pleasant personal letter to the editor, from which the following extract is taken:

Your remark that "thoughts have force and substance" is philosophically and literally true. We frequently see the effects of the "waves of thought" flowing from one side of the continent to the other. In this respect thoughts become so potential, so real, that whole communities became infected. The very air becomes instinct with thought, and every one must bear his share of responsibility. These silent, occult forces throughout nature are not generally understood nor recognized, but our best thinkers are rapidly waking up to their vast import.

Permit me to congratulate you on the good work you are doing. I am happy to realize that the thoughts of the masses are gradually being lifted above that of mere selfishness to higher aims and purposes.

Attention, ladies, old, and middle aged, and young. And not only the ladies, but the gentlemen are requested to give attention to this "Confirmed Bachelor" who so enthusiastically stands up for the protection of young and able bodied men. The editor has her own opinion on the subject mentioned, but will reserve it, and call for a prompt answer from every man and woman who is interested.

I would like to protest against women, who expect some time to be married and have homes of their own, preparing themselves for the position of wife and mother by entering upon a business career previous to this event.

A woman who from choice, or necessity enters into a business life of any kind should do so with the intention and expectation of making it her life work, and should master every detail of that work so as to make her life a successful one. It is all right for her to make such a choice, but while it is well enough for a woman to be capable of managing her household wisely and economically, I hold that a so-called business woman is by the very fact that she has fitted herself for a business career totally unfitted for the performance of her duties as a married woman.

She has, in the first place, no practical knowledge of the management of a house or of children, and she has acquired a habit of "bossing" things (if I may be allowed the expression) that will be very unpleasant and uncomfortable for her husband to endure. Accustomed to the active, noisy, ever changing scenes of a factory, shop or office, the quiet home life will be unendurable to her and she will seek relief from its dullness by frequenting places of public amusement and in social dissipation, and her husband will fail to find his home that haven of rest which he had a right to expect it would be, and becoming discouraged, will often go to the bad!

My opinions are based upon observations I have made of families of my friends who have taken their wives from the ranks of business women, and while I am in no danger myself, as no consideration would induce me to marry one of these, I feel called upon to utter this protest in behalf of the many young men who expect that their wives will be womanly women, against a business career for any who expect ever to be anything but a business woman.

While we trust that no business woman will endeavor to persuade this bachelor to reconsider his determination never to marry one of these, we would like to hear the opinions of the bright girls and women who read the Blade, and if any man who has taken a self-supporting woman from a business career, will stand up in the Cozy Corner and give his testimony, pro or con, he will be welcome and shall have the attention of the ladies.

Before you venture on the main,
Pray once you may return again.

Before you into battle go,
Pray twice you may escape the foe.

But ere you take a wife—perdee!
Your prayers should not be less than three.

Country Woman asks for a recipe for coloring cotton and wool (mixed) goods, a red that will not fade.

Annabel Lee would like to know something in regard to the altar cloths, etc., used in Episcopal churches. Of what material they are made, the number of pieces required for a full set, different colors and as much information about making them as possible. She desires to present to a newly organized parish church all of these things that are considered necessary.

"Poor Jim" has a bunion that takes away most of the pleasure of his life and he would be very grateful to any one who would give through the Blade a remedy for this "ever present trial" as he calls it.

H. T. C. sends to the editor of the Cozy Corner this very important question: "If a young man asks a girl to marry him and she refuses him, should he take her at her word, or should he wait awhile and ask her again? I am the young man referred to, and my friends all tell me that a woman always expects to be asked twice, at least. I love the lady very much and would not like to lose her by any neglect on my part, but it did seem to me she meant it when she refused me." This is a question that would be apt to puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, because women are so different, you know. H. T. C. There may be a chance that she was only waiting to be coaxed and then again, she may be one of those girls who know their own minds and whose no means no.

If the latter is the case you had better not try the experiment again or you might regret it. On the other hand, if she meant "yes," she will contrive in some way to let you know it, never fear. All you have to do is to make yourself just as agreeable to her as you possibly can. But don't you think it wiser and more gentlemanly to refrain from telling such affairs to your friends? Of course whatever you confide to the Blade is kept a profound secret, but to tell such troubles to every one would tend to cause unpleasant feelings toward you on the part of the lady.

President, four of the ex-Presidents of the United States died of paralysis. John Quincy Adams, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Jackson and R. B. Hayes.

James T. Mc, whose letter was delayed, asks if the Blade folks believe that ex-President Harrison will ever be married again and if he will be our next President. Since the receipt of the news of Easter Monday, we can say that we believe that Mr. Harrison is married for the second time. Whether he will be married again, or whether he will be President of the United States again are questions on which it is best to reserve one's opinion.

L. B.: If you read the Blade as thoroughly as you say you do, you would have read in it that Prince Bismarck was 81 years old April 1, 1896.

IN LITTLES.

A little house of life
With many noises rife.
Noises of joy and crime;
A little gate of birch,
Through which I slipped to earth
And found myself in time.

And there, not far before,
Another little door,
One day to swing so free!
None pauses there to knock,
No other hand tries lock,—
It knows, and waits for me.

From out what silent land
I came on earth to stand
And learn life's little art,
Is not in me to say!
I know I did not stray,—
Was sent; to come, my part.

And down what silent shore
Beyond your little door
I pass, I cannot tell;
I know I shall not stray,
Nor ever lose the way,—
Am sent; and all is well.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Cordially Welcome the Latest Addition to the Presidential Corps.

Despite the April showers, a goodly number of M. G. R.'s attended the weekly meeting, and were rewarded for their fidelity by an introduction to the recently appointed president from Virginia—Miss Nora Williams, of Chilhowie, who gave the following brief account of herself:

"I was born within a mile of my present home in Smythe county, Va., January 27, 1877. Attended the country schools until I was 12 years old, then

NORA WILLIAMS.

my mother died, and taking her place in the household all hope of a higher education ended. I am a member of the M. E. church and Sunday-school and have not as yet adopted any profession but am teaching at present.

Though I may lack the poet's genius, yet I have the poetic love and appreciation of all that is noble and beautiful, and while doing my nearest duty I wait patiently, hopefully for the coming in of my 'ship' that is freighted with hopes fulfilled and longings realized.

I take a deep interest in all that tends to elevate and improve the minds and characters of the young people of the present generation. Fellow-members, let us be M. G. R.'s indeed as well as in name; let us make our society known, and its benefits felt over all our beautiful land.

M. G. R.'s of Virginia I trust you will respond promptly to the subjects given, and help to give our state a prominent place in the M. G. R. Union."

Subject for April discussion: "Has the Order of M. G. R.'s been of personal advantage to you, and in what way, socially, mentally or morally, have you derived benefit from it?"

There were only two applicants for admission this morning—Lilac and Duke.

They shared in the hearty welcome given the new president by Hazel Thornton, Mountain Ranger, Brunette, Inda, Forest Neeley, New England Girl, Architect, Paul and Dot Foye.

New England Girl:—There is no danger of your coming too often.

Architect:—You are a sensible young man. Send the description by all means.

Philosopher:—The Chaperone has heard that people oftentimes set their hearts on singular desires, but never knew of any one who solicited scoldings until you crossed her "electric circle."

Inda:—Miss Prudence understands about that badge, as the order passed through her hands, and she rejoiced with you beforehand over its possession.

Lilac, Pa.:—"I agree with Blushing Fifteen in regard to corresponding with gentlemen we have never seen, and think there is no harm in it. I am very fond of music, though I do not know much about it, never having had a chance to study it. I would like to correspond."

Duke, Kan.:—"I have been a reader of The Blade for three years, and am ashamed to say that I have just discovered what a good time is had by the M. G. R.'s. Now that I have found it out, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for admission. Hoping that my letter may escape the waste-basket, and that I may be taken in out of the cold, I am most truly the friend of the M. G. R.'s."

Your state president is Mr. Will C. Millikan, of Independence, Kan. To obtain addresses send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to this office. Send direct communications to the column to the same address, and your opinion on the subject given at the head of this column to your president.

Dot Foye, Mich.:—"I agree with Blushing Fifteen that a home with love is preferable to one with money only. I wonder how many M. G. R.'s will assist in Easter services? I shall for one. I am proving that 'There is no place like home'—being home from boarding-school where I have been for the last six months—and enjoy my vacation very much."

Hazel Thornton, Col.:—"Why, of course, New England Girl, I took advantage of leap year. I advise all the other 'old maids' to do the same. Besides I've always (?) thought that the boys of the circle needed 'thinning out,' and I chose O. R. T. as the one I'd known the longest.

"Thank you Trailing Arbutus for your good wishes. Cecelia, all Hazel Thornton's are good little girls, as nice and quiet as butterflies. If any one doubts it, I bid them ask Philosopher."

Mountain Ranger, W. Va.: "I like the Circle very much, and think it a great benefit to the members, as it gives them a chance to exchange ideas, and in this way to learn many things of advantage to us all. I hope fortune will smile on Morning Glory and send her a good husband before she has to join the ranks of spinsters, but I agree with her that a bad one is a nuisance."

Brunette, Tenn.: "Several of the M. G. R.'s are interested in music; so am I, but there is a music in nature that I enjoy more than that produced by any instrument. The feathered songsters make finer music than any organ, the little rills make sweeter melodies, all nature seems one grand, sweet song. Musical taste should be cultivated, for good music is conducive to our happiness; music, good books, beautiful pictures, flowers, and all Nature itself aid us in refinement."

Architect, Iowa: "Since I have met the enemy (the waste basket) and I am his, I scarcely know what to say, but as a firm foundation is best found on 'Mother Earth,' I will come down to that again, and will mildly suggest that Miss Prudence give us some subjects upon which we can write directly to the Column for publication. Various items of interest to all may thus be placed within our reach, and I think a variety is better than a repeated succession of equivalent items. Let us hear from others on the subject."

Forest Neeley, S. D.: Pardon me, Disreputable, but I think you are mistaken, for the mire of vice is very, very deep, and to wade in it is often foolish. Jessie June, you are right; yes, throw the life line far out o'er the turbulent waters of sin, snatch the sinner pityingly from the doors of crime and perdition."

Paul, Iowa: "I wish Miss Prudence unlimited success with her latest plan of organization, and Hazel Thornton any amount of happiness in her wedded life, extending also a hearty greeting to the new president for Colorado. I see that New Eng. Girl still sends lengthy communications to the Circle; long may she live to enjoy it!

So the "Iowa," the best battle ship in the world has been chirstened. I hope she will be a credit to the state whose name she bears."

Inda, Mich.:

"Methinks I'll take a little time
And try to make you up a rhyme;
I wish to say to dear Lenore,
That never past or heretofore
Did I receive, or shall I get
A finer gift than that tea set.
I thank her very much, indeed,
And use it in all times of need.

I received my badge, but from whence it came
I do not know; I can not name
The generous giver, and life's a blank,
Because I don't know whom to thank;
But nevertheless, I will prove true,
And wear it (I hope) my whole life through,
And wish that for every Merry-Go-Round,
A similar 'unknown friend' might be found.

Now, just one word to N. E. Girl—
I think her mind is in a whirl;
On New Year's Day, I believe she was smitten,
Proposed to a "Bachelor" and got the mitten.

And that's the reason she will spout,
And give them such a 'setting out.'
I hope that she will not complain,
But take my advice and 'try again.'"

New Eng. Girl, Mass.: "Zack Stubbs, I am with you on the Good Templar question. I have been a member of the W. C. T. U., Y. P. S. C. E., and various other societies, but I have never felt so much at home as when with the Good Templars. Whenever stopping in another town where there were any of these societies, I've always visited them if possible, and I've never yet remained at a Good Templars' meeting more than ten minutes without feeling as though I'd known them all my life.

I am sorry to say, I have visited C. E. societies where I didn't feel at home. To be sure, in every society, there would be a few who would give us a cordial welcome; but we couldn't really feel at ease when we saw the rest of the members standing around and staring at us with a who-are-you-anyway air.

I remember one society in particular. When we entered they were singing 'Let the Stranger In,' but when the strangers walked in, not one of them took any notice of us, and we went away feeling as though we had been on a visit to the North Pole. Now, Christian Endeavorers, I haven't written this for fun. But that you may profit by the failings of others.

"Lucile, geometry is one of my favorites.

"How unfortunate that I read and liked George Eliot's writings before I learned from Elfa that they were unfit for young people to read! I did suppose her writings were all right, knowing that she was considered by the best judges one of the greatest literary women of this century. I must make haste to induce the principal of our high school to drop George Eliot's works from the English literature course."

The Badges.

Every member of the Merry Go Rounds should show their colors by wearing one of the pretty badges that The Blade had made for that purpose. They are not expensive—only 50 cents apiece—and as brooches are now coming in style again, they will serve a double purpose—as an ornament, and to show membership in Miss Prudence's large and growing society. The Blade has now succeeded in getting enough made to supply everybody, which was not the case in the beginning. Send on your orders, Merry Go Rounds.

A BRILLIANT BOOK.

THE CENTURY OF SIR THOMAS MORE AND THE PRESENT ONE.

Mr. B. O. Flower Has Made a Comparison Which is Full of Interest.

A volume of great interest and value at the present, as well as one of fascination because of its brilliant style, is The Century of Sir Thomas More, by B. O. Flower,, the versatile editor of The Arena, and brought out by the Arena Publishing company. It is a rapid but comprehensive survey of the hundred years extending from 1450 to 1550, with a comparison of the struggles towards better things carried on through the pain and anguish of those years in which the intolerable darkness of ignorance and superstition slowly gave way before the oncoming forces of a newer civilization, with the present when the same battle, albeit upon a higher intellectual plane, is being fought over again. In his introductory note Mr. Flower says:

"We, to-day, are in the midst of a struggle much the same as that which marked the century of More; the same velvet-tongued sophistry is heard now from scholarly special pleaders for the old order as was heard in that older time. For gold, fame and the praise of the powerful, the prophets of conventionalism are actively endeavoring to lull to sleep the newly awakened conscience of civilization. But the struggle has gone too far; the forces of the new time are too numerous and too powerful to be beaten back. A new social order is inevitable."

To one who is keeping in touch with the changes which are going on in the thought social, political, economic, intellectual and spiritual of the present day, the assertion of Mr. Flower that "a new social order is inevitable," comes with the authority born of conviction.

In the first chapter the author takes a general view of Western Europe during the century of which he is writing. Speaking of the various influences that quickened the pulses of the people into fresher life, including "two of the most potent motors of our civilization—the invention of the printing press and the Copernican theory," he passes to an influence which he thinks operated more powerfully than any other to change existing conditions. This is what was called the "new learning." It was "a wave of thought from a vanished civilization." "The magic of Grecian philosophy, art and song swept over the brow of Western Europe," and the period known as modern times began with this awakening of her people. The soul of the nations was touched with the glow and vitality of the ideas thus brought to their aroused perceptions.

Mr. Flower has a peculiar faculty in making portraits of men which stand out with the vividness of life. Those of Savonarola, of Martin Luther, of John Calvin, of Zwingli—all prominent in the religious reformation, and its leading spirits—make them real to the reader and he understands the force they must have had in the movements of that day. Of the closing part of Savonarola's life he says:

Even Lorenzo, whose evil conduct had not escaped the scathing denunciations of Savonarola, when on his deathbed sent for the austere monk. In the dark days which followed it was Savonarola to whom Florence turned as to a wise father. He proved his patriotism and statesmanship to be as lofty as his spirituality. His one great desire was to make men better, to bring them to God. But after the glory came the gloom. He has sought to slay the hydra of evil, and it at length struck him down at a time when its virtue was still weak in the city of Florence. His fate was one common to high-born souls who choose to be the pioneers of truth. At the moment when the flames wrapped the body which had endured the most frightful torture, faint hearts doubtless felt that all was lost for which he had lived. As a matter of fact, however, his life, deeds and teachings were to prove an inspiration to the Reformation. The influence of a noble life lives in memory and in story, ennobling all who come under its spell. So also the lofty utterances of a truth-inspired brain carry the vitality of moral heroism which moulds and shapes other lives. The ashes of Savonarola were thrown into the waters of the Arno, but the mighty spirit of truth which he had awakened lived in the hearts of others, and long ere he died men were born destined to carry forward on a broader scale the work he had essayed in Florence.

In speaking of Luther and Calvin, particularly of the latter, Mr. Flower makes very plain the difference between conditions in that century and this. Religion, he said, was on a much lower plane. Crude literal conceptions of texts had created an atmosphere of savage intolerance. Their idea of God colored their action and they believed him what now would be called a monster of cruelty. "Their actions, therefore, were the reflections of their ideals," but in judging of them in connection with their surroundings, we must remember that "they were men who believed they were right, who had the courage of their convictions and who sought to make the world purer and better."

The author gives a rapid but vivid survey of the condition of Italy during the Renaissance. "The splendid triumphs of the Italian life of this period are not found in the fields of morals and religion," but for sensuous art it was a most glorious day. It was the summer time of poetry, architecture and painting, but art was reddened with blood. The bright side, however, was the splendid work of an Angelo, a da Vinci, a Correggio, and a Raphael, the latter a "prophet of the dawn," who was never known to have painted agony and death but once.

I should like to quote many passages from these chapters which give such a clear idea of the century so like our own in many respects had I time. The latter half of the volume is concerned wholly with the life of the philosopher Sir Thomas More, and his great work, Utopia. Mr. Flower describes the condition of England at this time, when "the very poor were the prey of the landlord and the capitalist," when "multitudes were being reduced every year to beggary, and the beggars were liable to imprisonment under a cruel statute against vagrants."

The chapter in which he analyzes the life and character of More with its contradictions is a very fine one. Like other lofty souls, the philosopher listened to the voice which called to him "to ascend the mountain of the ideal and catch glimpses of the coming dawn."

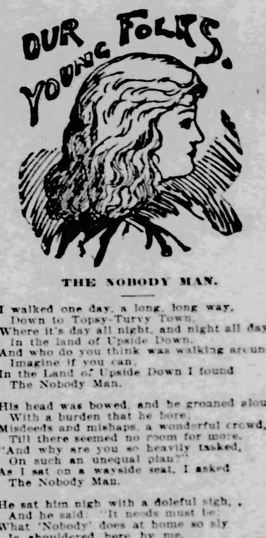
They behold the promised land from the heights, and they return with a word and a picture; but to the careless rich, the frivolous, the poor, who are absorbed in self, to the slow-thinking and the slaves to intellectual conventionalism, their messages are as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. They who speak of peace, progress and happiness through altruism usually find that they have spoken in an unknown tongue to prince and pauper. But their messages are not in vain; the true word once given will not return barren. It touches some awakened intellects, it kindles a fire which burns brighter and brighter with each succeeding generation. The ideal once given becomes an inspiration.

But the philosopher himself, when again he is "jostled by the positive thoughts of positive brains," sometimes yields to the psychic forces in the atmosphere below, and falls, "and the fall is pitiful, for after calling the world to judgment by a great new ideal of truth," he himself rejects the divine message which he has uttered. This More did in his later life, and the reason why he did so Mr. Flower makes clear, leading us to look with greater patience upon him through a better understanding of his action.

His "Utopia" shows that he knew, even in that day, that "the highway upon which humanity must pass in order to secure progress, felicity and true civilization, must be other than the savage struggle for self alone which controlled man in the past when the animal overmastered the spiritual in governmental as well as individual life." Its central idea is the triumph of altruism over egotism.

A comparison of Utopia with the Peru of the Incas is made, showing that they were much alike. Spectres of want and starvation were unknown in either, nor was poverty in old age dreaded. The author follows with a comparison of this century of Sir Thomas More with the present day, finding a great similarity in tendencies and conditions. Now, as then, it is a transition period characterized by great unrest, and outreaching for a change. There is a promise of a new day when the finer forces of nature will be better utilized, and when life may draw nearer to the higher ideal which keeps ever in advance of humanity.

EMILY S. BOUTON.



THE NOBODY MAN.

I walked one day, a long, long way,
Down to Topsy-Turvy Town,
Where it's day all night, and night all day—
In the land of Upside Down.
And who do you think was walking around?
Imagine if you can.
In the Land of Upside Down I found
The Nobody Man.

His head was bowed, and he groaned aloud,
With a burden that he bore
Misdeeds and mishaps, a wonderful crowd,
Till there seemed no room for more.
"And why are you so heavily tasked,
On such an unequal plan?"
As I sat on a wayside seat, I asked
The Nobody Man.

He sat him nigh with a doleful sigh,
And he said: "It needs must be!
What 'Nobody' does at home so sly
Is shouldered here by me.
The slips and mishaps that are, soon or late,
Denied by the careless clan,
In the Land of Upside Down all weight
The Nobody Man.

He passed along with a doleful song,
This overburdened wight,
And, bowed with the weight of other folks' wrong,
He hobbled out of sight.
And I don't understand how it all can be,
Or, why he should bear this ban.
But—well, 'twas a wonderful thing to see
The Nobody Man.
—Winthrop Packard, in St. Nicholas.

THE M. G. R. DISCUSSION.

February Subject Given by Miss Maude Kennard, of Lancaster, O.

"Resolved, That Cordelia, the daughter of King Lear, is a specimen of ideal womanhood, and why?"

While the reports from the various states were not at all satisfactory in point of number, they were each very interesting in the ideas expressed; and the Chaperone has decided to give them all a place in this column. As two members responded from Ohio's list of 109, the Buckeye state takes precedence in the symposium. Wisconsin, New York and Pennsylvania showing only one delegate each to represent them, and the other states in the Union preserving a dignified silence on the subject.

Ohio, Willa:—"Could any words be found to better describe Cordelia than Irving's familiar: 'There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire which lies dormant in the broad daylight of prosperity, but which kindles up and beams and blazes in the dark hours of adversity.'

"Scorned by her father in his prosperity, did she not when he was found wandering half demented where he had been turned out in the storm to battle with elements less fierce than the unkindness of his ungrateful daughters, take him to her heart and home, nurse him back to health, forgetting how much she had to forgive, and only remembering that he was her father."

Elwyn:—"All things else may change, but the principal characteristics of the ideal woman are not changeable.

"Her life is gentle, and the divine radiance of truth and purity illuminates her face. Her immaculate soul is never sullied by revengeful thoughts; even when deeply wronged she is ever ready to cover with the mantle of charity the faults and human weaknesses of others, and to min

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

54TH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Washington, April 14.—The House to-day passed without division and practically without objection the bill making appropriations for fortifications and coast defenses. Its passage was advocated by Messrs. Hainer (Rep., Neb.), Sayers (Dem., Tex.), Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.), Livingston (Dem., Ga.), Hemenway (Rep., Ind.), and Cannon (Rep., Ill.), all members of the committee on appropriations and by Mr. Baker (Rep. N. H.). Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.) was the only opponent of the bill. He said the money would be better spent in building ships than in batteries.

The Secretary of War estimated that $8,045,153 could be expended in the coming year. The bill carries specific appropriations amounting to $3,842,837, and authority is given to the Secretary of War to make contracts involving the further expenditure of $5,542,276, making the total authorized expenditures in the bill $11,384,-613.

The House agreed to the conference report upon the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill as far as the conferees had agreed and ordered another conference upon the matters still in dispute between the two houses.

After a speech in the Senate to-day by Mr. Squire, of Washington, in support of his bill making large appropriations for seacoast defenses, the rest of the session was taken up in the consideration of the Delaware election case, Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, arguing at great length in favor of the claim of Mr. Dupont to the vacant seat in the Senate.

The fact of Senator Morrill, of Vermont, having attained his eighty-sixth birthday, with more than half his life spent in Congress, was recalled to the Senate in the chaplain's opening prayer, in which the Senator was truthfully described as hale in body and clear, sound and vigorous in intellect.

Washington, April 15.—In the Senate bills were passed as follows: Amending the act providing for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska; to provide for the private sale of public lands in Missouri; joint resolution to authorize the wearing of a rosette or knot of ribbon in lieu of medals of honor awarded by the acts of 1852 and 1863.

Mr. Gray occupied over three hours in the presentation of the case against Mr. Dupont's claim to the vacant seat from the state of Delaware, and had not finished his speech when the Senate adjourned.

At the executive session of the Senate, that body ratified the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, providing for the appointment of a commission to assess the damages alleged to have been sustained by Canadian sealers whose vessels were seized by the government of the United States for alleged illegal sealing.

In the House, the fight against the reelection of Gen. W. B. Franklin as a member of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Home and against the retention of Col. A. J. Smith as governor of the home at Leavenworth, Kan., occupied nearly the entire session.

The House adopted the resolutions unanimously reported by election committee No. 3, that Robert Moorman (Rep.) was not elected, and that R. C. Latimer (Dem.) was elected a representative from the Third South Carolina district and that the latter is entitled to hold his seat.

Washington, April 15.—Senator Gray concluded his argument to-day against the right of Mr. Dupont to the vacant seat in the Senate from the state of Delaware. The case then went over until some future day, and the resolution offered by Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, for an investigation into the facts and circumstances connected with the recent bond issue was taken up. Mr. Hill opposed the resolution in a speech which attracted and amused Senators and spectators for nearly three hours and which he had not finished when the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The fight against the re-election of Gen. W. B. Franklin as a member of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Home resulted in the defeat of those who opposed him, the House to-day voting 149 to 59 to continue him on the board, as recommended by the committee on military affairs.

It was arranged by unanimous consent on request of Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) chairman of the committee on judiciary, that Wednesday and Thursday next week be set aside for debate on bankruptcy bill, the vote on its passage to be taken after the reading of the journal on Friday.

Washington, April 17.—Mr. Hill continued without concluding this afternoon, the speech he commenced yesterday against the passage of the Peffer resolution to investigate the bond sales of the present administration. He has still much more matter in reserve and may continue for two or three days.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, spoke briefly in favor of the investigation resolutions, and criticized the remarks of Mr. Hill as being more in place on the stump than in the Senate chamber. Adjourned till Monday.

This was an old-fashioned field day in the House of Representatives, with radical variations. It was private bill day, under the rules, when bills to pay claims arising out of the war were under consideration. The net result of the day's discussion was the rejection of one bill and the passage of another. Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.) reported the general pension bill prepared by the committee on invalid pensions and it was recommitted.

At the evening session of the House nine epnsion bills were considered and ordered to be reported to the House with favorable recommendation.

Washington, April 18.—The Senate was not in session. In the House, the general deficiency appropriation bill was reported and referred to committee of the whole. The bill for a training station for boys for the navy at Goat Island, San Francisco bay, was passed. Tributes to the memory of the late Representative Cogswell, of Massachusetts, were delivered.

Washington, April 20.—In the Senate, the joint resolution for the appointment of General Franklin, Representative Steel, General Beal and General Henderson as members of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Home was adopted without debate.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The pending question related to sectarian schools. Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.) had offered an amendment striking out the provision that no appropriations shall be made to sectarian schools. Mr. Peffer offered a further amendment directing the secretary of the interior to provide temporary schools for any Indian children cut off from school facilities by the closing of the sectarian schools. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Cockerell (Dem., Mo.) then offered a substitute for the entire proposition. The substitute provides for contracts with existing schools for 1897 to the extent of 50 per cent of the contracts of 1895. It adds the following: "And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the government to make no appropriations whatever for the education of Indian children in any sectarian school just as soon as it is possible for provision to be made for their education otherwise, and the secretary of the interior is hereby directed to make such provisions at the earliest practicable day, not later than July 21, 1898."

The further consideration of the sectarian school amendments was then deferred owing to the absence of Mr. Carter.

In the House, although it was suspension day under the rules, Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, insisted on proceeding with the general deficiency bill, and on his motion the House went into committee of the whole for its consideration. This is the last one of the regular appropriation bills, and it was passed.

Missouri Free Silver Democrats.

Sedalia, Mo., April 16.—Excise Commissioner Nicholas M. Bell, free silver delegate from St. Louis, threw a glass of water in the face of Charles O. Maffitt, chairman of the Democratic state central committee at yesterday's Democratic convention. The act was done as Maffitt leaned over the platform to address Bell, who had advanced toward him from the body of the hall. Temporary Chairman Hatch stepped between them and prevented a further show of hostilities, and Maffitt retreated with the water dripping from his clothes and face.

Before the convention convened the different Congressional district delegations met in caucus and selected two delegates and two alternates each to the national convention. These were later passed upon by the convention, as fully 95 per cent of all delegates sent to the state convention were instructed for "free silver" at 14 to 1, practically no opposition was made to caucus selections. Believers in Congressman Richard Bland for Presidential candidate are quietly pushing the boom of their candidate, and the two contending factions from Kansas City, about all of whom are for free silver, but divided for working earnestly for some settlement of their own.

The report of the committee on resolutions, after treating of state matters and upholding the state administration, take up the money question. The plank on that question follows:

We further hold that the paramount issue now before the people relates to the monetary system to be adopted by this country and upon that issue we declare that the Federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metal of the United States. Duty to the people requires that the party of the people continue the battle for bimetallism until its efforts are crowned with success. Therefore be it resolved that we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary or redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action or approval of any other government.

PRESIDENT'S BROTHER.

Rev. W. N. Cleveland Removed From His Charge at Chaumont.

Watertown, N. Y., April 15.—The Presbytery of the St. Lawrence yesterday voted to dissolve the pastoral relation existing between Rev. William N. Cleveland, of Chaumont, the brother of President Cleveland, and his church. Mr.

REV. WILLIAM N. CLEVELAND.

Cleveland assented to the action of the committee, but entered a protest. There was a warm discussion at the close of which the Presbytery voted unanimously as indicated. The Presbytery has endeavored for more than a year to harmonize the troubles existing but without permanent success. Mr. Cleveland's protest contains some very spicy language and a resolution was passed stating that the Presbytery did not assent to the statements made.

M'KINLEY DENIES.

That He is an Honorary Member of the Y. M. I.

Portland, Ore., April 17.—The Junior Order of American Mechanics and the A. P. A. are not in harmony over the parent organizatoin's fight on McKinley. The local organ of the A. P. A. recently published an attack on McKinley and said he was an honorary member of the Young Men's Institute. H. J. Wenner, state councillor of the Junior Order, of Ohio, was asked about the matter, and has forwarded the following letter from McKinley:

"Dr. H. J. Wenner, J. O. A. M.: Dear Sir: I have yours of the 31st ult., enclosing letter and newspaper clipping from your friend, Mr. W. F. Harris, of Portland, Oregon. I have my attention drawn to the article attached to Mr. Harris's letter in another litter from the state of Oregon. I authorize you to inform your friend that the statement that I am an honorary member of the Y. M. I. is false; that I do not even know the nature of objects of that organization. I am sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

LANNING'S DECLARATION.

Regarding Certain A. P. A. Statements as to Major McKinley.

Columbus, O., April 18.—W. W. Lanning desires to say that the chairman of the national advisory board of the A. P. A. made a misstatement to the Associated Press in Boston, in saying that Governor McKinley had turned Lanning down as a candidate for oil inspector because of his prominence in the order. Mr. Lanning says:

"I was a candidate because of certain political complications, and recognized at the time that the reappointment of L. W. Buckmaster was right. The complications have worked out to my satisfaction. The statement sent out from Boston was made without consultation with me."

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

They Declare for Protection and Reciprocity.

Trenton, N. J., April 16.—There was an early appearance at the hotels, on the streets and in public resorts here to-day of delegates to the New Jersey Republican state convention. There had been no change in the slate that Senator Sewell, Garrett A. Hobart and John Kean should be three of the four delegates at large. The fight between Franklin Murphy and Elias Ward for fourth place will be carried to the convention, the action of the delegates from Essex, the county of both Murphy and Ward, not being acquiesced in. It was half an hour after the appointed time when Franklin Murphy, chairman of the Republican state committee, introduced Senator Edward C. Stokes, of Cumberland, as the choice of the state committee for temporary chairman. The selection was unanimously ratified. Mr. Stokes was later made the permanent chairman. After the temporary organization had been effected the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

When, in the course of his address on assuming the chair, Senator Stokes spoke eulogistically of Major McKinley, there was an outburst of applause that continued for nearly five minutes. A mention of Mr. Hobart as a fit man for vice president, was also greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

The platform in its first section declares for a tariff that will afford adequate income for the expenses of the government, avoid increase of the national debt, rvive American industries, restore American wages, and re-establish the national prosperity on a sound and stable basis.

The second section demands the restoration of "the reciprocity policy adopted by a Republican administration, and destroyed by the Democrats, should be restored.

The Monroe doctrine is endorsed in the third section, and in the fourth there is a demand for a more verile foreign policy and for an enlargement of the navy and the construction of coasted defenses.

Section 5 says that "the practical sympathy of this nation should be extended to all peoples who have been driven by oppression and wrong to take up arms in behalf of the right of self government.

The exclusion of criminal, pauper and anarchistic immigrants is demanded. Discriminating duties in favor of American bottoms is favored. The eighth section says:

"Relying upon the discretion of our delegates to voice the preference of the Republicans of New Jersey in the national convention, we refrain from hampering their action by specific instructions; indulging at the same time the hope that redeemed New Jersey may be represented on the national ticket ino the person of her able and distinguished citizen, the Hon. Garret A. Hobart.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention Instructed for McKinley.

Omaha, Neb., April 16.—The state convention of Nebraska Republicans to select four delegates to the national convention convened in Omaha last night, 1,057 delegates being present. William P. McCreary was made temporary chairman and the temporary organization made permanent.

The following delegates were selected by acclamation, and instructed to support McKinley: J. L. Webster, Peter Jenson, T. P. Kennard and George H. Thummel.

The financial plank is as follows:

"We pledge ourselves in advance to the platform of the forthcoming Republican national convention, believing that it will declare against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and for a currency of gold, silver and paper, 'as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor.' And for that American system of protection and reciprocity of which William McKinley is the best living exponent, and under which our people attained the greatest national and individual prosperity.

"We assert that the Republican party stands for American markets for American products; the governmental supervision and control of transportation lines and rates; the protection of the people from all unlawful combination and unjust exaction of aggregated capital and corporate power, and a pension policy just and generous."

OVER THEIR HEADS.

Two Mayors Could Not Prevent the Passage of Greater New York Bill.

Albany, N. Y., April 16.—The Greater New York bill was passed by the Senate yesterday by a vote of 34 to 14 over the vetoes of the mayors of New York and Brooklyn. The Assembly has still to act upon the vetoes.

A. P. A. CIRCULAR.

McKinley is Accused of Favoring Catholics.

Boston, April 16.—A circular was issued last night by the secretary of the advisory board of the American Protective Association, from which these extracts were taken:

After several months of persistent, painstaking investigation as to the standing and records of these candidates on our principles and American questions, the executive committee of the national advisory board recently met in Washington and New York, where, during several sessions the majority with the statements tabulated and reports submitted, were carefully examined and discussed. Among the conclusions reached were these:

"That the national advisory board adopt no candidate which the order should support, as to do so at this time would be most unwise and impolitic.

"After carefully analyzing the evidence adduced, the committee found to be true the charges made against one of the candidates, viz: ex-Governor McKinley, of discriminating in his appointment in favor of Romanists and against Protestants, because the latter were members of the A. P. A.

"Among the managers and active supporters, secret or public, of Major McKinley, are Richard Kerens, a Romanist, who has again and again in the public press denounced the A. P. A. organization in the most vindictive terms, and sought, but in vain, to have the national Republican committee denounce the organization; also, Stephen Elkins, of West Virginia.

"Concerning the charges made against Thomas B. Reed, the committee found them to be groundless. It is also a notable fact that the only state conventions that have thus far incorporated principles of our order in their platforms are the states that are now booming Mr. Reed, and on such platform, if nominated, he must stand.

"The committee regrets that it has been unable to make any statement with respect to candidates of the Democratic party, from the fact that, as yet, no candidates have come to the surface."

BRADLEY AND M'KINLEY.

The Kentucky Republicans Friendly to Both.

Convention Hall, Louisville, Ky., April 16.—The Republican convention resumed its work this morning with the prospect of at least two more protracted sessions before the remainder of its task, the adoption of a platform and the election of delegates, alternates and electors, is disposed of.

At 9:50 the chairman announced that the first business in order was the report of the committee on resolutions. The committee was not ready, and nominating speeches were reported.

The rules were suspended, and Judge O. S. Deming, of Laurel county, and Samuel Casp, of Clay, were chosen electors-at-large for the state.

The resolutions committee then filed upon the stage, and through its chairman, presented its report:

"We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, believing that it would involve the country in financial ruin. The gold dollar is the best dollar and least liable to fluctuations, and for these reasons, and in order to conform our standard to that of other great commercial nations, we favor it as the standard money of the United States, and the maintaining on a parity with it of every other dollar, whether of silver or paper.

We favor a tariff so regulated as to protect the interests of ourcitizens upon articles which may be successfully manufactured or produced in this country, thus insuring good wages to the laborer and a home market to the producers, and in this connection we favor the re-establishment of the doctrine of reciprocity.

"We believe in an American policy which will protect Americans and in American interests in all parts of the world, and will maintain the doctrine of non-interference in American affairs by the monarchies of the East.

"Believing in the availability and fitness of Governor William O. Bradley as a Presidential candidate, mindful of the splendid state victory under his leadership; also of his executive ability, knowing the soundness of his views on the tariff and financial question, confident that his nomination will insure for the Republican party the electoral vote of Kentucky, and other Southern states, we declare him our choice for the Presidency and instruct the delegates elected by this convention as delegates from the state to the next Republican national convention to cast their votes for him as Presidential nominee. But in the event his name is withdrawn from before the national convention, or he cease to be voted for there, then they are directed to cast their votes for the Hon. William McKinley, the great friend of protection, so long as his name shall remain before the convention."

The platform was adopted without opposition, but it is an empty victory for the Bradley men, whose plan has been to give the delegates straight instructions. The McKinley men are jubilant over their success in forcing recognition from the faction which has controlled the convention from the outset.

The four delegates at large chosen are A. R. Burnam, of Richmond, one of the original McKinley men; Col. Lew P. Tarlton, of Lexington, one of Governor Bradley's right hand men, and Senator W. J. Deboe, also a Bradley supporter, received a majority on the first ballot, were declared elected delegates.

NORTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

Silver Turned Down in Their State Convention.

Fargo, N. D., April 16.—The Republican state convention, just closed in this city, was one of the most enthusiastic in the history of the state and in some respects it was the most interesting. The whole Northwest has looked to this state with interest and has waited patiently for the result on the silver question and the Presidential support.

At the convention yesterday free silver was turned down. The delegates to the St. Louis convention were instructed to use all honorable means to support McKinley. The following are the delegates: C. M. Johnson, Richland; O. S. Halsom, Traill; S. T. Satterwaite, Cass; J. M. Devine, Lamoure; Alexander Hughes, Burleigh; J. H. Bingenheimer, Morton. The alternates are Austin King, Sargent; G. W. Holliday, Foster; E. H. Kent, Nelson; M. B. Cassell, Steele; H. L. Dickenson, Caldwell.

The following is the money plank adopted by the convention: "The Republicans of North Dakota, in convention assembled, renew their devotion to the doctrine of protection. The Republicans of North Dakota are unyielding in their demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to the country a depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained. We are therefore opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, until it can be arranged by international agreement."

REED AND SOUND MONEY.

That is the Platform of the Sturdy Maine Republican.

Portland, Me., April 16.—With enthusiasm almost unequalled in the history of Republican politics in the state, the convention for the nomination of delegates to the national convention at St. Louis, was held here to-day. The enthusiasm was centered about the name of Hon Thomas Brackett Reed, the unanimous choice of the convention as candidate for President of the United States. The state convention, which is to nominate delegates-at-large to the national convention, was called to order by Hon. Joseph H. Manley, chairman of the state committee. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Ellsworth was chosen chairman.

When the formal organization had been completed, Herbert M. Heath, of Augusta, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported a platform declaring for Reed and sound money.

A NEW COMET,

With a Long Tail Discovered by Professor Swift.

Pasadena, Cali., April 17.—Just ten days ago Prof. Swift, of the Mount Love observatory, discovered an object in the heavens which he suspected to be a new comet. On Monday night the suspicion was partially verified, and last night fully so. The visitor is in right ascension 3 hours, 38 minutes, declination north 15 degrees 40 minutes. The comet is bright with a long tail. Its motion is very slow.

A. P. A. ATTACK ON M'KINLEY.

Advisory Board Has No Power to Start Such a War.

Washington, April 18.—A. J. Boyer, of this city, a member of the national advisory board of the American Protective association, last night gave out a strong statement in which he puts a quietus on certain reports recently published of the action of that board with reference to Presidential candidates. Said he, in part:

"First, I want to correct a widely circulated report to the effect that during the recent meeting of the executive committee of the national advisory board in this city, letters were sent to the managers of McKinley, Reed, Morton, Allison and others asking them to appear before the committee and state their positions in regard to the order; that Gen. Grosvenor, one of Mr. McKinley's friends, did not put in an appearance and that thereupon the committee grew angry, and decided to 'down' McKinley.

"Now, as a member of the national advisory board, I wish to say that there is not a word of truth in the statement that we have decided to try to down McKinley. The sub-committee of the national advisory board has no such power, nor has the whole board the authority to dictate to the order in any such manner. The powers of the advisory board, as is indicated by its name, are purely advisory.

"The committee met in this city, and afterward in New York for the purpose of conferring together and reporting the results of their investigations, regarding public men and their standing and records as bearing upon the principles for which the order is contending.

"This was done, and their report will be submitted to the national body, which will meet in this city on the 12th of May, accompanied, probably, by such suggestions as they may deem proper to make. This is the sum total of the much-talked-about meeting of the advisory board of the A. P. A."

DEPEW ON M'KINLEY.

New York, April 20.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has just returned from a 10,000 mile trip in which he passed through 25 states and one territory. While he has been considered a Morton man he comes back convinced that the overwhelming sentiment is for McKinley. "I found what might be called a protection craze through the West," said he. "The removal of the tariff on wool has been followed by very disastrous results. The wool industry has been killed, the sheep driven out and the Western land made worthless. The farmers generally are crying for protection, which means higher wages and better prices. At stations along the route we were greeted with shouts for McKinley. He is very popular among the people, though I found that the politicians are not so enthusiastic in his support, though I see no reason to doubt their loyalty to the candidate of the party.

Mr. Depew's frank admission that Governor McKinley is the choice of the great West brings to mind some interesting things that Mr. Depew himself said about Mr. McKinley during the Presidential contest four years ago. Mr. McKinley had just returned from Europe where he had been savagely attacked as the author of the McKinley law which proved so damaging to European manufacturers.

Here is what Mr. Depew said of Major McKinley:

"There is no Englishman so unpopular in England, no Frenchman so unpopular in France, no German so detested in German, no Italian so hated in Italy as William McKinley. Notwithstanding this consensus of opinion in regard to his worthlessness his hostility of the best interests of the human race by the nations on the other side there is no man who stands higher in the affections of the American people. The reason is that his personality, his name, and his fame are connected with the measure which stands for the protection of the American continent and for the right of the American citizen by protection in his labor and his wages so that he cannot be reduced to the wages of the old countries which detest McKinley's name."

A "PEEPING TOM" KILLED.

He Made Life a Burden for the Women of a Florida Town.

Deland, Fla., April 20.—Masked men took John Van Brunt from his home early Saturday morning, dragged him to a lonely spot east of the town, and shot him to death. Van Brunt's life was taken because he had been playing "Peeping Tom," and terrorizing the women of Deland. The fellow was so cunning, however, that his identity was not disclosed until Friday.

Van Brunt has been under suspicion for some weeks, and Friday night he was caught peeping into the window of a room in Mrs. Ripart's house. Discovered Van Brunt fled. No immediate pursuit was made, but a mob was quietly formed and shortly after midnight Van Brunt was taken from his home and shot. He was about 25 years old.

LABORERS AND FREE SILVER.

Central Union at Louisville Rejects on 16 to 1 Resolution.

Louisville, Ky., April 20.—The Central Trades and Labor Union of Louisville has refused to go on record as favoring free silver, which is regarded as a decided victory for sound money.

The delegates unanimously rejected resolutions demanding the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, which had been adopted by the Denver and New York conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and copies of which are now being submitted to the various labor assemblies of the country.

It is claimed that a majority of unions having rejected it the Federation of Labor will no longer demand free coinage.

MISS WILLARD TO SAIL.

Will Visit Lady Henry Somerset This Summer.

New York, April 20.—Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Miss Gordon, secretary of the organization, are booked to sail on the steamship Paris next Wednesday, and will be tendered a number of receptions before their departure for abroad, where they will be the guests during the summer of Lady Henry Somerset.

Waller's Eyesight.

Topeka, Kan., April 20.—A. T. Thomas yesterday received a letter from ex-Consul Waller, stating that his long confinement in the French prison had so seriously affected his eyesight that total blindness may follow. Waller says he will enter the Presidential campaign for the Republican ticket. Total blindness will not deter him. He will take a body servant with him.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Spaniards Lost Three Hard Fought Battles and Many Men.

New York, April 16.—The World this morning prints the following correspondence from Santiago de Cuba under date of April 5:

A Spanish force of 1,400 men under Col. Santos defeated 800 insurgents under Tamaya April 2, near Mequita. The insurgents lost 28 killed and 67 wounded. The Spanish loss was insignificant. This defeat enraged the rebels, who aware that Spanish Gen. Gonzales, with 1,000 men must pass a place called Gallego that day decided to lay in wait for them. The rebels were reinforced until they numbered 1,600. As soon as the Spaniards appeared, the Cubans began firing steadily. Gen. Gonzales placed his vanguard in charge of Col. Mendeh, who made a gallant defense, but the rebels gained a complete victory. The Spanish abandoned the field leaving 83 dead and 147 wounded. Of the Cubans nine were killed and 24 wounded.

Near Auras (Gibara) the Spanish Capt. Perez with 150 guerillas was defeated April 1 by Lt. Col. Carranza at the head of 400 insurgents. The Spanish loss was 19 killed and 36 wounded. The insurgents lost four killed and nine wounded. Gen. Obregon with 1,800 Spanish infantry and cavalry met the insurgent forces of Gen. Higinis Vasquez, 800 strong, near Sagua de Tanamo. The insurgent leader attacked the Spanish vanguard with rifles and the flanks with a machete charge which so terrorized the soldiers that they became demoralized.

Of the Spaniards 90 were killed and 185 wounded. The rebels lost 14 killed and 30 wounded. The Spanish commander, Garrido, with one battalion of regulars and his guerillas, 800 in all, met rebel leader Bonne with 1,700 men near Montesano plantation March 31. There was fighting for more than an hour. Both sides suffered heavily. According to private reports the Spaniards lost nearly 200 killed and wounded.

On the 3d inst., the Spanish Col. Tejeda, with 1,500 men, had an encounter near Dos Caminos, with the rebel Col. Demetrio Castillo backed by 800 men. The Spanish column was marching to a point where they thought Jose Maceo and his corps were. The insurgents fought desperately for an hour and the Spaniards had to retreat to Dos Caminos, leaving 28 killed and 90 wounded. The insurgents lost nine killed and 30 wounded.

WEYLER'S DEAD LINE.

Maceo Says He Will Safely Cross It When Ready.

New York, April 20.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: If Gen. Maceo succeeds in crossing the eighteen mile barrier in spite of the 50,000 Spanish regulars pressing upon all sides, Gen. Weyler must confess, as Gen. Campos did, that the campaign is a failure, and that Spain cannot end this war by her own unaided forces. The rebel general has sent word to his friends in Havana that he will break through the trocha when he is ready.

Prisoners of war are condemned to death as incendiaries without proof of actual guilt. Evidence that a rebel soldier belonged to a column of the enemy which burned property is sufficient to insure his death. A prisoner's conviction depends upon whether he joined the offending band before or after the incendiarism occurred. It is said that nearly a hundred prisoners will be shot as incendiaries within a few days.

THREE WERE EXECUTED.

Were Insurgents Captured at Managua.

Havana, April 17.—Three prisoners of war, Gregorio Borges, Esteban Hernandez and Jose Bacallao, were executed at 7 o'clock this morning at the Cabana fortress. They belonged to the insurgent band commanded by Dr. Bruno Zayas, and were captured by the soldiers of the Arapiles battalion during the attack made by the enemy on Managua, this province, and the burning of property in that vicinity.

FRAUD IN MADRID.

More Votes Than the Registration Calls For.

Madrid, April 17.—The figures of the poll at Madrid give more votes than there are registered electors.

The Marquis Cabrinana was not elected. He only obtained 14,000 votes, and has protested, contending that votes in his favor were given to other candidates. It was the marquis who brought the sensational charges of fraud against the municipal council which resulted in a riot and considerable legal complications.

The arts and crafts guilds demand that the elections be annulled.

IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Apprehensive That British Soldiers Contemplate a Raid.

London, April 21.—A despatch from Mafeking to the Times, dated Saturday, says: A large force of Boers estimated at 1,500 is massed 25 miles from Mafekin on the borders of the Transvaal with a machine gun. Their purpose ostensibly is to prevent the spread of the rinderpest, but they are really there because another raid is feared, owing to the massing of British troops here."

Mr. Duncan has telegraphed from Buluwayo that the apprehension there is from fear that the natives are secretly massing themselves in the city.

The Times publishes a despatch from Pretoria which says: "President Kruger's reply to Mr. Chamberlain is friendly and conciliatory, but it fails to advance the negotiation. It repeats that the president cannot ask the Volksraad to consent to his visit to England until a basis for the discussion is settled."

BRITONS FEEL RELIEVED.

Reinforcements Are Rapidly Approaching Buluwayo.

London, April 20.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says that better news was received from Buluwayo to-day by the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The wagon train of provisions from the South is said to have succeeded in entering the beleaguered town, and the reinforcements from Mafeking are reported to be advancing rapidly without obstruction.

DEFEAT FOR BRITISH.

Matabeles Loomed Up in Great Numbers and Forced a Retreat.

Cape Town, April 21.—Capt. Napier, with a force of about 200 men left Buluwayo yesterday morning, according to a dispatch received from that place, on a reconnoitering expedition. The Matabeles, it was then believed, had moved southward, away from the positions they had occupied, intending to intercept the relief corps advancing from Mafeking. But the scouting party was surprised to find the Matabeles in great force about five miles northeast of Buluwayo. Napier's command was fired upon, returned the enemy's fire and then retreated in good order, it being useless for such a small body of troopers to engage several thousand Matabele warriors apparently well supplied with firearms.

The return of Napier's party, under the circumstances casts quite a gloom over Buluwayo as it was believed that the extensive work of defense, laagers, forts, dynamite mines, etc., around Buluwayo had convinced the Matabeles that the place was impregnable, and, that in consequence they had shifted camp southward. It now appears that while it is true that several thousand Matabeles have struck camp, there are enough of them remaining in the vicinity of Buluwayo to create great apprehension.

The Boers have mustered about 1,500 men and several guns, according to report, at a convenient distance from Mafeking, and it is believed that they are more than willing to make common cause with the Matabeles and strike a blow at British supremacy. Indeed, everything is in a volcanic state in South Africa at present and no person here can correctly foretell what the result will be. A good deal depends on Berlin.

Later advices from Buluwayo say that a patrol near Mafeking had a brush with the Matabeles yesterday during which 50 of the latter were killed.

JOY IN WINNIPEG

Over Withdrawal of Remedial Bill at Ottawa.

Winnipeg, Man., April 17.—There is great popular rejoicing here over the withdrawal of the remedial bill at Ottawa. It is generally believed that this is the end of coercive legislation, and that there will be a storm of popular disapproval at the general election, which will end the whole controversy. The provincial legislature reassembled yesterday afternoon, but prorogued without doing any business.

READY FOR PEACE.

Matters Have Been Going Badly With Nicaraguan Rebels.

Havana, Nicaragua, April 17.—A telegram has just been received here from Nagarota, where President Zelaya is now directing the campaign, which says that a messenger from the rebels is now on his way to this city bearing a message from the leaders of the revolt to the United States minister, Lewis Baker. It is supposed here that they want Mr. Baker to intervene and arrange a peace between the contestants.

Dervishes Beaten.

London, April 17.—A despatch to the Times from Suakim says: Yesterday (Wednesday) a force from Tokar with a number of friendly Arabs encountered Osman Digna's force of Dervishes and killed 25 of the enemy's cavalry and 50 of his infantry. The Egyptians lost seven killed.

Plot to Steal the Crown Jewels.

London, April 20.—There was some alarm in the Tower of London a few nights ago, it is reported, by a rumor that a plot to steal the crown jewels had been discovered. Whether the report be founded on fact or not, unusual precautions are being taken to guard the regalia. These jewels are kept in the Wakefield Tower, where Henry VI. is believed to have been murdered. They are valued at about $15,000,000.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

The Surplus for This Year is 4,210,000 Pounds.

London, April 17.—In the house of commons yesterday Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made the budget statement. He said the surplus for 1895-'6 was 4,210,000 pounds, and the estimated expenditures for the current year 100,487,000 pounds.

He said this had been a wonderful year, the expenditures had been the largest for several years.

The condition of the working classes, he said, judging from the consumption of tea, tobacco and sugar, had materially improved, and it was a remarkable fact that while the decrease in exports and imports for the first six months amounted to 7,531,000 pounds the increase for the second half year amounted to 28,285,000 pounds.

The Pope's Golden Rose.

London, April 20.—The pope will bestow the Golden Rose upon Princess Marie Louise, of Bulgaria, as a token of the approval of his holiness of her opposition to the conversion of her son, Prince Boris, to the Greek church.

Rev. Mr. Knapp Moves Again.

Constantinople, April 21.—Rev. Knapp, who was expelled from Bitlis, left Aleppo for Alexandretta yesterday.

A NEW Botanical Discovery

Which Will Prove a Blessing To Humanity.

THE WONDERFUL KAVA-KAVA SHRUB.

The Kava-Kava Shrub (*Piper Methysticum.*)

Of Special Interest to all Sufferers from Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Pain in Back, Female Complaints and Irregularities, Blood Impurities, and other maladies caused by improper action of the Kidneys.

A FREE GIFT OF GREAT VALUE TO YOU.

A short time ago our readers were made aware of a valuable new botanical discovery, that of the Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, piper methysticum, found on the banks of the Ganges river in East India. From a medical standpoint this is perhaps the most important discovery of the century. The use of the Kava-Kava Shrub, like other valuable medical substances, opium and quinine, was first observed by Christian missionaries among the natives of India as a sovereign remedy for Kidney diseases. Speaking of the use of the Kava-Kava Shrub by the natives of India, Dr. Archibald Hodgson, the great authority on these diseases says:

Intense heat and moisture of this tropical climate acting upon the decaying vegetation renders these low grounds on the Ganges the most unhealthy districts found anywhere. Jungle fevers and miasma assail the system, and even the most robust constitutions yield to the deadly climatic influences. The blood becomes deranged and the Urine is thick and dark colored and loaded with the products of disease, which the Kidneys are vainly endeavoring to excrete from the system. Under these conditions the other organs become affected, and all things in the balance. Then when all the remedies of modern medical science fail, the only hope and harbor of safety is found in the prompt use of Kava-Kava shrub. A decoction of this wonderful botanical growth relieves the Kidneys and enables them to carry off the diseased products from the Blood. The Urine becomes clear, the fever abates and the intense suffering and nausea are alleviated. Recovery sets in and the patient slowly returns to health.

Of all the diseases that afflict mankind, Diseases of the Kidneys are the most fatal and dangerous, and this being the case, it is but natural that the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub—Nature's Positive Specific Cure for Diseases of the Kidneys—is welcomed as a gift to suffering humanity.

Alkavis, which is the medical compound of the Kava-Kava shrub, is endorsed by the Hospitals and Physicians of Europe as a sure Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Brick-Dust deposits, Rheumatism, Liver Disease, Female Complaint, pain in back, and all diseases caused by impurities of the Blood, due to defective action of the Kidneys.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., Editor of the "Religious World," writes of the wonderful curative effects of Alkavis:

For several years I was a sufferer from Kidney troubles and could obtain no relief from physicians. I used various Kidney remedies but with no success. I had given up all hopes of ever curing my kidney trouble, until by one of the marvelous cures effected by your Alkavis, decided to try same. After using the first bottle I began to improve, and by the time I had used the full treatment was permanently cured. I cheerfully recommend your excellent Alkavis to persons afflicted with Kidney and Rheumatic Disorders as the best remedy known.

Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair when she found Alkavis and was promptly cured of Kidney disease, and restored to health. Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, West Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa.; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk River, Minn.; and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis, in various forms of Kidney and allied diseases, and of other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood.

Dr. A. R. Knapp, a well-known surgeon and physician of Leoti, Kansas, voices the opinion of the doctors and writes:

The case I ordered Alkavis for has improved wonderfully. I believe there is Alkavis a complete specific for all Kidney troubles.

Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Indiana, was cured by Alkavis of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder trouble of ten years' standing. He writes:

I have been treated by our home physicians without the least benefit. My bladder trouble became so troublesome that I had to get up from five to twelve times during the night to urinate. In fact, I was in misery the whole time and was becoming very despondent. * * * I have used Alkavis and am better than I have been for five years. I know Alkavis will cure bladder and kidney trouble. * * * It is a wonderful and grand, good remedy.

And even more wonderful is the testimony of Rev. John H. Watson, of Sunset, Texas, a minister of the gospel in thirty years' service, stricken down at his post of duty by Kidney disease. He says:

I was suddenly struck down on the 22d of June with an acute attack of kidney trouble (uric acid gravel). For two months I lay hovering on the border line of life, and with the constant care of two excellent physic

WASHINGTON.

FOR COAST DEFENSE.

Eleven Million Dollars for Fortifications to Guard Our Shores.

Washington, April 15.—The House yesterday passed without amendment the fortification appropriation bill carrying appropriations and authorizations involving an expenditure of $11,384,613. The appropriations for fortifications since the Endicott commission in 1886 reported its plan for the defense of 27 sea ports at an approximate cost of $100,000,000 have averaged something over $2,000,000 annually. During the debate there were a number of references to our foreign complications and the necessity of preparing for any possible emergency. Only one voice was raised against the passage of the bill. Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.) thought it would be wise to build ships capable of coping with the most powerful battle ships of other nations rather than erect fixed fortifications on our coasts.

The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the consideration of the fortifications appropriation bill.

Mr. Hainer (Rep., Neb.), in charge of the bill, explained its provisions.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Hainer dwelt on the necessity with our present and prospective foreign complications for an adequate system of coast defenses.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.), in support of the bill, called attention to the helpless and defenseless condition of our sea coast cities. To-day we were a fifth rate naval power. We were building a navy, and in his opinion the construction of coast defenses should go hand in hand with the strengthening of the navy. We are to-day absolutely at the mercy of any power whose navy was superior to ours, said he. No bill, in his opinion, was fraught with graver interest than this. The whole country was united in favor of coast fortifications.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.), a member of the appropriations committee, also favored the bill. He thought, perhaps, that the great increase in the appropriations for fortifications ($11,000,000 as against $2,000,000 last year) needed explanation in view of the fact that we are borrowing money at a heavy sacrifice to pay current expenses.

"I congratulate the country," he continued, "that it is now conceded that McKinley will be the next Republican nominee and that the A. P. A. will beat him. It is also acknowledged that the Jeffersonian Democracy will control the Chicago convention and give relief to the country. After March 4 next the country will be safe." (Republican applause).

Mr. Livingston proceeding said that he did not anticipate war with England or Spain, but that it was good policy and good common sense to prepare for a possible contingency.

"Do you know that England has sent 45 rapid fire guns to Kingston, Canada, for the protection of the lakes?" asked Mr. Walsh (Dem., N. Y.).

"It matters not if she has sent 4,500 guns we can, in the event of war, take Canada in three weeks, no matter how many guns or men she might send there." (Applause).

After some further remarks by Messrs. Sayers (Dem., Tex.), Baker (Rep. N. H.), and Hemingway (Rep., Ind.) the general debate was closed with a brief speech by Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee who eulogized the bill as the best presented to the House in 25 years. He did not think there was danger of war, but with vast territory to the North and South, which we were bound eventually to possess, it was right and proper that we should at all times be prepared for an emergency.

The work should go on. The mere making of these appropriations and our acknowledged ability to make the forgings of the great guns to be set up in defense of our great sea coast cities would strengthen the executive in the present diplomatic complications.

The bill was then read and without amendment was reported and passed.

TOO SMALL APPROPRIATIONS.

It Cost More to Run the Government Than Congress Appropriated.

Washington, April 18.—The House committee on appropriations to-day reported to the House the general deficiency bill, the last of the regular appropriation bills for this session. The total amount carried by the bill is $4,791,340. The principal deficiencies for which it provides are: Treasury Department, $1,074,000; District of Columbia, $116,000; War Department, $607,000; Navy Department, $199,000; Interior Department, $204,000; Department of Justice, $251,000; government printing office, $190,000; House of Representatives, $104,000; judgments court of claims, $142,000; Indian depredation claims, $40,000; audited claims, $169,000; out of postal revenues, $1,421,000.

In addition to this bill the urgent deficiency act passed early in the session carried $6,305,436, making a total for deficiencies this session of $11,096,776.

The following is a list of the regular appropriation bills as they passed the House with their amounts:

Agriculture, $3,215,392; army, $23,275,902; diplomatic and consular, $1,630,058; District of Columbia, $5,418,960; fortifications, $5,842,337; Indian, $8,420,445; legislative, etc., $21,330,765; military academy, $648,117; navy, $31,647,239; pension, $141,825,820; postoffice, $91,859,557; river and harbor, $10,351,861; sundry civil, $29,836,992. Total, $374,613,444.

In addition to these bills the two deficiency bills, miscellaneous acts carrying $815,024, and regular annual appropriations amounting to $119,054,160 have been passed by the House, making the total appropriations by the House during this session $505,027,405.

DATE OF ADJOURNMENTS.

House Committee on Rules Aiming to Make It May 11.

Washington, April 16.—The House committee on rules has been trying to arrange a programme which will enable Congress to wind up all the business for an adjournment on the 11th or 15th of May. It is agreed that the bankruptcy bill, the bill for the codification of pension laws and all the contested election cases which the elections committee have reported on or can report in time are to be disposed of at this session. The proposition to admit New Mexico and Arizona to statehood are not expected to receive consideration. Whether the Pacific railroad bill will be taken up is still undecided. It is understood that the speaker is of the opinion that the matter should be disposed of now, but the objection is urged that very few members of the House know anything about the question, and that they should be given abundant time to study the report before being required to vote on it. About the only obstacle in the way of an adjournment by the middle of May is the river and harbor bill. There is something of a fight over the bill in the committee, but it is not thought it is made with any intention of protracting the session, and when the bill is taken up in the Senate there will probably not be a long discussion.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

First Congress to Be Held in Washington Next Month.

Washington, April 17.—The first national congress of religious education under the auspices of the American society devoted to that cause will be held in this city beginning Monday evening next and continuing until Thursday afternoon. Associated with the officers of the society in the call for the Congress is a committee representing seven of the leading denominations, including besides prominent pastors, Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court; Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, secretary of the navy, and J. L. M. Curry, ex-minister to Spain.

The theme for the first meeting: "Religious Education and National Prosperity" will be discussed by Senator Thurston, Rev. J. E. Crammar, of Baltimore, and Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the Senate.

Three Seat Contests.

Washington, April 15.—Elections committee No. 3 to-day disposed of three cases, leaving but one to be acted upon by this committee. The contest between John A. Brown, Populist, vs. John A. Allen, Democrat, from the first Mississippi district, was decided in favor of Mr. Allen; A. M. Newman, Populist, vs. J. C. Spencer, Democrat, seventh Mississippi district, was decided in favor of Mr. Spencer. The committee in the third case found that Giles Otis Pearce, Independent Labor, received 157 votes as against 47,000 for John C. Bell, Populist, and the latter was given the seat. The contest came from the second district of Colorado. In each instance the action of the committee was unanimous in allowing the sitting members to retain his seat.

KNOWN IN WASHINGTON.

New Scheme Will Go Into Effect Within Four Weeks.

Washington, April 20.—The Spanish government within the next four weeks will put into execution a comprehensive system of home rule or autonomy for the island of Cuba.

There is good reason to believe that the state department has received from Madrid information to this effect. In any event it is beyond question that this important move is assured. It promises to bring to a sudden termination the irritation and friction which has existed for many months between the United States and Spain and to replace this feeling with one of a friendly and amicable nature.

The law which will be put into effect was signed by the Queen Regent of Spain March 15, 1895, and will be followed up by rules and regulations developing the present scheme of reforms. By the time the Queen Regent of Spain makes her address to the Spanish cortes, which assembles in one month, the law will be promulgated throughout Cuba and the long-expected policy of home rule for Cuba will be realized.

The law is very elaborate in its provisions. The element of home rule is secured by the establishment of two local bodies, drawn largely if not entirely, from residents of Cuba. One of these is to be known as the provincial chamber of deputies, and the other as the council of administration. The latter has appellate jurisdiction over the former.

Large powers are granted to the council of administration in the internal management of public affairs, but the governor general will continue as the supreme representative of Spain on the island and will have direct charge of military, naval and international questions. The details of the reform project were published at the time of their adoption by the Spanish cortes in 1895.

GROSVENOR'S FIGURES.

Washington, April 20.—Gen. Grosvenor last evening said that the McKinley situation had very materially improved during the past week. He figures that up to the delegates elected for McKinley number 376. In commenting upon his figures Gen. Grosvenor said: "The New York Tribune of this morning gives McKinley 318 practically uncontested and instructed votes. In my report I exclude doubtful votes, and have failed to claim a number known to be for McKinley.

"The most significant feature of the last week's elections is the great number of second choice instructions for McKinley. In this category may be classed New Hampshire, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York, and it is safe to say that there are now not less than 125 well-defined second choice delegates thoroughly committed to McKinley as such. During the remainder of April there will be elections in Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indian Territory, Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Vermont, and Arizona, in all 84 votes. Out of this number it is a very low and conservative to claim for McKinley 50 delegates. Then will follow in the month of May conventions in the Michigan, Nevada, West Virginia, Montana, Missouri, Delaware, Colorado, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and North Carolina, with 152 delegates unelected. It will be seen that the McKinley situation has not only constantly improved, but is rapidly approaching a triumphant conclusion."

THE DEFICIENCY TARIFF.

Mr. Grosvenor Hits Democrats in Congress in a Tender Spot.

Washington, April 18.—Mr. Grosvenor, in the House yesterday, ridiculed Mr. Dockery for "attempting to vindicate the party."

"You are," said he, addressing the Democratic side, paralyzed by your own utter inefficiency. The great feature of the administration of Grover Cleveland—the only feature that will save him from future contumely—is that when the bill to repeal the great revenue producing industry—propagating tariff law—was presented to him, he said: 'My name shall never disgrace its pages.'

"You," he continued, are attempting to place in contrast an administration that paid $250,000,000 of the public debt with one that borrowed $260,000,000, and now tremble each day lest the telegraph bring the news that the gold reserve borrowed is drifting across the water."

MAUMEE HISTORIC SITES.

House Committee Reported Favorably a Substitute Bill.

Washington, April 18.—The House committee on military affairs yesterday reported favorably a substitute for the bill to purchase and enclose the sites or portions thereof of certain forts, battlefields, and other grounds containing graves of American soldiers, sailors and marines in the Maumee Valley.

The substitute appropriates $15,000 to be applied upon the purchase of Fort Meigs, the battlefield of Fallen Timber, and part of Put-in-Bay Island. This bill as it passed the Senate, appropriates $17,000 for practically the same purpose, but makes the appropriation dependent upon the state of Ohio making a like appropriation. It is understood that the Senate is willing to accept the bill as reported to the House should that body pass it.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Distribution of Columbian World's Fair Diplomas Commenced.

Washington, April 20.—The long expected distribution of Columbian World's Fair diplomas and medals has begun at last, and to-day about 3,000 diplomas and medals covering all of the successful German exhibitors at the fair were turned over to Baron Thielmann, the German ambassador, who will ship them immediately to his government for distribution. Those awarded to American exhibitors will be ready for delivery within the next ten days or two weeks at the farthest, and the shipments to England, France, Russia, Spain, Italy, and other foreign countries will be ready for delivery to their respective diplomatic representatives here within the next month.

PUT UP THE BARS!

Congress Has Received Many Petitions to Restrict Immigration.

Washington, April 17.—The secretary of the national legislative committee of the Junior O. U. A. M. has been in Washington for several days in the interest of the bills before Congress for the restriction of immigration. It is claimed that more petitions have been sent to Congress during the present session for the passage of some bill which will restrict immigration than for any measure ever before Congress. It is expected by the secretary that if either of the bills which have been favorably reported by the immigration committee of the House come to a vote they will be passed.

TAX ON ALCOHOL

Used in Medicine Will Probably Be Repaid.

Washington, April 21.—The Senate committee on finance to-day took favorable action upon the bill providing for the repeal of section 61 of the Wilson tariff act, providing for the rebate or re-payment of internal revenue tax on alcohol used in the arts or in medicinal compounds. They also agreed to report the bill as an amendment to House bill for the exemption of brandies from certain taxes.

To Remove the Capital.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 21.—The governor has accepted the $600,000 bond of the American Surety Company of New York to carry out the provisions of the constitutional amendment to remove the capital.

THE BATTLESHIP INDIANA.

Naval Board of Inspection Make Severe Tests.

New York, April 20.—The battleship Indiana, the biggest of Uncle Sam's war vessels, steamed from Hampton Roads up the coast on Saturday with the naval board of inspection. She has appeared off the highlands. As the Indiana came up the bay she met the cruiser Columbia passing out on her way to Hampton Roads. The sea fighters exchanged signals.

This is the Indiana's first visit to this port. The members of the inspection board, of whom Admiral Walker is chairman, came ashore in a launch. They took the first train for Washington. The board are to determine and report on the advisability of having the turrets on the new war ships as they are on the Indiana, the 8-inch guns over the 13-inch guns, or to place them as they are on the Kearsarge and the Kentucky. Naval sharps claim that there is a saving of weight in placing one turret above another, but the firing of the upper guns is liable to stun the men in the turret below.

Two shots were fired from each turret on the way. Lieutenant Henderson was in the hold below the 8-inch guns aft. He and those with him experienced no bad effects. The 13-inch guns were alone fired astern to see how the smoke would affect the handling of the broadside guns. This, too, was a successful test, as the gunners were not blinded. Lieutenant Commander William Swift said that the Indiana had shown herself to be a very able, fighting ship, and that she was the best seaboat he had ever aboard.

The battleship will remain six weeks in port. Her decks are to be caulked and some repairs made to the machinery.

SALOONS AND HOTELS.

New York Discovers a Way to Evade the Raines Law.

New York, April 20.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Raines new liquor law was enforced in this city yesterday it was possible to buy intoxicating drinks. Under the interpretation of the Raines law any one with ten bedrooms can open a hotel. Every restaurant keeper and saloonkeeper who has not a bar in his main room has either secured a hotel license or else is trying to secure one. The announcement by Chief Conlin that no drinks could be sold in hotels without the sale of a bonafide meal at the same time did not cause this class of "hotelmen" much worry, as no one has yet actually defined what a legitimate meal is. In the majority of places a sandwich was considered a legitimate meal.

The saloons over the city were generally closed, and the letter of the law forbidding the sale of drinks in restaurants was generally observed.

In some of the up-town hotels there was a manifest falling off of the Sunday transient dinner trade. This was accounted for by the clerks owing to the opening of the "new hotels." In fact the new hotel system is looked upon by the saloonkeepers as the very best system ever improvised, and every liquor dealer is trying to adjust his business so that he can come under the hotel head ng. The orders for furniture and the work of carpenters who are dividing a large room off into a half dozen small ones continue to grow, and one hotel man said that under the present system it would not be a month before nearly every saloon in this city will be transformed into a "hotel."

BOOM FOR RUSSELL.

Rhode Island Endorses Him for President.

Providence, R. I., April 21.—The Democratic convention to choose eight delegates for the national convention at Chicago, July 7, reassembled in Music Hall to-day. Mr. Comstock's references to Mr. Russell were received with great applause, especially when he said Mr. Russell would, as Presidential candidate, again lead his party to victory.

Mayor George W. Green, of Woonsocket, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the platform which was adopted.

The platform endorses President Cleveland's administration, and is opposed to the free coinage of silver until at least four of the great powers shall come into an international agreement on a ratio; believes in giving the Wilson bill a fair test and denounces reciprocity as impracticable.

The mention of ex-Governor Russell's name called forth the demonstration of the day. The endorsement of his candidacy was most hearty.

The convention then proceeded to elect delegates to the Chicago convention; the choice was: Hon. Richard B. Comstock, of Providence; Hon. Geo. W. Greene, Woonsocket; Miles A. McNamee, and Jesse H. Metcalfe, Providence; Hon. Jas. J. Janel, Tucker Warwick, David S. Baker, North Kingston, and John E. Conley, of Warren. The delegates wil choose their own alternates. After several speeches the convention adjourned.

NEVER LOST HOPE.

After Fifteen Years a Trusting Wife Finds Her Missing Husband.

New Smyrna, Fla., April 20.—Fifteen years ago A. B. Conway, a prosperous merchant of Jersey City, mysteriously disappeared, leaving a handsome young wife and a little son. Conway's home life was happy, and his business thriving, and no reason was known for his flight.

Mrs. Conway never lost hope. She believed her husband was alive, and that his absence was due to no disloyalty to her. Settling up the business she began a search for the missing man. She has followed clues in many states and even in Mexico and Canada, and a few days ago when almost disheartened she learned that a man living a hermit life near here answered the description of her husband.

Mrs. Conway, accompanied by her son, now a stalwart young man, arrived Thursday. Friday Mrs. Conway and son went to the hermit's cottage. The hermit was gazing at a full length portrait of Mrs. Conway as she appeared when a bride, and didn't notice the visitors. Mrs. Conway approached and with a sob said, "Albert." The hermit turned, and a moment later husband and wife were clasped in each other's arms. Explaining his disappearance, Conway said his mind suddenly gave way, and he wandered off, not knowing what he was doing. When his mind cleared a year later he found himself in Florida, ashamed to return. He continued to live as a hermit till his wife found him. The reunited family are now stopping here, but will leave for New York Monday.

WILL BE NO BLOODSHED.

Louisiana Elections Are Progressing Quietly Enough To-Day.

New Orleans, April 21.—The polling booths throughout this city were opened at 6 a. m., and the voting is going on quietly. So far no disturbance is reported from any section of the state. The election to-day is for state, city and parochial officers.

A dispatch from Opelousas reports the election is being held without interference by the regulators.

Against Free Silver.

Dallas, Tex., April 21.—Texas Democrats met in state conference at Dallas to-day. Upwards of 300 delegates are present. Everything indicates war against the free silver element. It looks as if a full state ticket, Congressional candidates, and possibly members of the legislature will be determined on later if the convention at Chicago adopts an anti-free silver platform.

Gold in Wyoming.

Buffalo, Wyo., April 20.—At a test run of the Burlington stamp mill, just cleared up, the plates saved from $3 to $10 in coarse gold, while the tailings treated with cyanide would yield as much more. Everybody is greatly elated and several large mills are ordered. Besides the thousands of acres of gold-bearing cement there have been discovered a dozen rich quartz leads of gold and silver, copper and tin.

Gresham's Burial Place.

Chicago, April 18.—It has been decided to change the place of burial of Secretary Gresham from Oakwoods, in this city, to Arlington at the National Capital, and the necessary application will be made at once to the Secretary of War.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AN A. P. A. LETTER.

Secret National Meeting of A. P. A. Officers.

Cincinnati, O., April 21.—Since last Thursday there has been a secret national meeting of the supreme officers and national executive board of the A. P. A. Members have not registered at the hotels, in fact, many of them have stopped at boarding houses. Among those present are Supreme President W. H. Trainor, Supremo Secretary C. T. Beatty, Chicago;

WILLIAM SEELYE LINTON.

Supreme Treasurer M. L. Ryan, Chicago, and many others. The purpose is confessedly political and hostile to McKinley for President.

Judge Stevens, of St. Louis, chairman of the national advisory committee, and chairman of the propaganda and campaign committee, issued a circular yesterday to correct some "misstatements in the press," the substance of which is:

"The hostility of the order to McKinley is not against him as a man, but against him for his antipathy to the order shown in his appointments while governor.

"The order does not oppose McKinley in the personal interest of any other candidate. It fights no man because of his religion.

"The order made every effort consistent with manhood to reach McKinley without success.

"Congressman Grosvenor's denial that he refused to see the A. P. A. committee and that he virtually insulted it is untrue.

"All statements of Congressman Linton's withdrawal from the candidacy at St. Louis are unauthorized, and they were sent out by enemies of the A. P. A. to defeat its aim."

Judge Stevens said: "I came to Cincinnati to confer with the Ohio members of the A. P. A. in regard to the issuing of this circular. Congressman Linton is not, and has not been here, and I am the only member of the executive committee who has been or is here. No other conference has taken place, and my business here is finished."

FOR G. A. R. COMMANDER.

Col. D. R. Ballou, Rhode Island, a Candidate.

New York, April 21.—A prominent candidate for commander-in-chief to the National Encampment, to be held in St. Paul, Minn., next September, is Col. Daniel R. Ballou, past commander of the department of Rhode Island, and one of the most active and influential Grand Amry men in the country. It seems to be the tacit understanding that the chief

COL. DANIEL R. BALLOU.

office of the organization is to come East this year, and Comrade Ballou's friends are making a lively canvass in his favor. A committee of the department council of Rhode Island, appointed a few days ago for the purpose, has sent out a circular letter to comrades urging Col. Ballou's claims to the place.

He enlisted in 1862 in the 12th Rhode Island Volunteers, as a private, and served with his regiment in the 9th Army Corps, under Burnside, in the Army of the Potomac. The 12th Rhode Island was conspicuously engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, in which Comrade Ballou honorably participated, and subsequently, during the campaign of 1863, in Kentucky in the Department of Ohio, earning promotion to a lieutenancy by his services in the field.

Col. Ballou is a lawyer by profession, and one of the leading members of the Rhode Island bar, being associated in business with his son-in-law in the well-known firm of Ballou & Tower.

He has been and is a prominent and active Grand Army comrade, has occupied various staff positions, department and national; has been a post commander, and successively held the offices of junior and senior vice department commander and of department commander of Rhode Island, and in each has exhibited the energy, interest and ability in Grand Army work which illustrate his fitness and capacity for the great office of commander-in-chief.

Concord, N. H., April 21.—It was announced that Col. John C. Linehan has consented to allow the use of his name as a candidate for commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the coming encampment at St. Paul.

SECURING JURORS

For the Trial of Scott Jackson at Newport.

Newport, Ky., April 21.—The trial of Scott Jackson for the murder of Pearl Bryan began before Judge Helm to-day. The court room was jammed in every quarter, but the utmost decorum was observed and the proceedings went on without any sort of interruption. Twelve jurors were examined and six of them chosen. Then six more were called and three of them chosen. Thus before noon nine jurymen were in the box. Of those excused, seven were on account of having formed an opinion, one on account of illness, and one because of scruples against capital punishment. It now appears that the hearing of testimony may begin to-day.

TWELVE THOUSAND GONE.

Queer State of Affairs at Cedar Rapids.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., April 18.—A sensation was created at the council last night when the report of the retiring city treasurer who has held the office for almost a quarter of a century, showed a shortage of $12,000. The city will take steps to protect itself. Where the money has gone is a mystery as it is not believed that Mr. Stoddard has profited by it.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine

Prof. W. E. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. E. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

R·R·R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Price 50 cents per bottle, sold by all druggists.

CUBAN HOME RULE.

Scheme to Steal a March on President Cleveland.

New York, April 20.—A World special from Madrid says: The Spanish government, it has leaked out, is about to try to steal a march on President Cleveland.

It is making preparations, which it pretends are voluntary, to put into force in the West Indies some scheme of colonial home rule based upon the bill which passed the Cortes in January, 1895. The reforms will go into effect as soon as Gen. Weyler, guided by hints on the subject from the Spanish legation at Washington, deems it expedient. Many telegrams and much correspondence on the subject have been passing between Governors Weyler and Marin and the Madrid colonial office, where Minister Castellanos and other officials are actively drafting the contemplated measures, which will be officially styled political and administrative reforms. They will be followed by tariff reforms and a promise of electoral reform, as circumstances suggest.

At present all the Liberals, Democrats and Dissident Conservatives elected to the coming Parliament and the Republicans outside are united in condemning a policy which has so long postponed these reforms to please the West Indian reactionary party, though both Gen. Calleja and Marshal Campos repeatedly advised the government to grant to Cuba home rule as the best means to detach from the rebellion all sincere Autonomists.

Military men and statesmen having colonial experience generally think it rather late in the day for this strategy. But it is likely to please the majority of the Spaniards, as they fancy their government can thus avert American mediation by demonstrating to Europe and the American republics that Spain is disposed to make concessions to her colonies.

The Madrid press reports that all the ministers strongly deny that this tardy move has been dictated by any indication from the United States government. El Imparcial, El Carreo, and other Spanish papers scout the idea that any Spanish Cabinet could accept the American President's offer to mediate that would arouse the susceptibilities of the Spanish people against their rulers.

IN BAD STRAITS.

More Money Needed for Suffering Armenia at Once.

New York, April 18.—Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, cables to the national Armenian relief commission as follows:

"Constantinople, April 1.

"Hubbell, in charge of the Red Cross relief expedition at Marash, reports April 13 3,000 sick of typhus, including the English consul. On the 15th, he reports sickness at Zeitoun increasing, with 40 or 50 deaths daily. Great and immediate need for funds. General condition for relief work favorable.

"CLARA BARTON."

The commission, in giving out this appeal from Miss Barton, calls attention to the fact that only about the $50,000 needed by the lowest calculation to carry on the work of the Red Cross Society in Asiatic Turkey has yet been given. Unless the destitute people are aided until the next crop is secured, all the money thus far spent through the various agencies will be practically thrown away and thousands will perish by pestilence and starvation.

TO BOOM ALLISON.

Iowa Man's Friends Will Go to Work in Earnest.

Des Moines, Ia., April 18.—H. G. McMillen, chairman of the Republican state central committee, who has been in charge of Senator Allison's Iowa campaign, returned to the city yesterday, after a short absence. He issued a statement through the press, to the effect that the friends of Senator Allison, which includes all Iowa Republicans, would begin at once to organize to make a fine showing of the state at the St. Louis convention. He stated that after a careful analysis of the situation, he was convinced that the Iowa man was stronger to-day than he had been at any time during the active canvass. He said: "It is plain to all that there will be no nomination on one of the earlier ballots, and when it comes to a protracted balloting, Allison is sure to grow, because he is a man who is safe, and on whom all factions can unite."

FROST NIPPED FRUIT.

Had a Killing Effect in Portions of California.

San Francisco, April 17.—Severe frosts during the last two nights have caused much damage to fruit in the orchards in the center of the state. A dispatch from Fresno says that serious damage was done in vineyards there, and that the frosts will cause a short raisin crop.

Two-thirds of the grape crop in the vicinity of Calistoga were destroyed and fruits of all kinds suffered to some extent.

Cherries, apricots and prunes suffered from the frost in the vicinity of San Jose, and ranchers are discouraged over the prospects of the season's crop.

The frost had a killing effect on grapevines in the vicinity of Stockton, and the vineyard men declare there will not be half a crop of grapes from the neighboring counties.

A CHILD DIVORCED.

A Thirteen Year-Old Wife Tired of Matrimony.

Galesburg, Ill., April 18.—A most remarkable divorce case came up yesterday in the Circuit Court and was entitled Flora J. Stewart against A. H. Stewart. Stewart married this girl in Peoria May 18, 1895, when she was but 12 years old, so that she is now but 13. Stewart is 42 years old. He filed a cross bill, alleging that she bought figs and oranges and treated other men and was not select about her company. The hearing consumed all day, her charges against him being sensational. Her extreme youth was urged as an extenuation of her indiscretions. The court dismissed her bill for want of equity and granted the defendant a divorce.

LEFT HIM A FORTUNE.

How a Wealthy Italian Rewarded a Youth's Kindness.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 20.—The luckiest youth in Pennsylvania to-day is J. Spencer Miller, of Media, a few miles from Philadelphia. He was connected with an engineer corps several years ago and was located at Scranton for a year. There he met Barnito Mull, a native of Italy. A warm friendship sprang up, as Miller did a number of favors for the stranger. Later Mull helped nurse Miller during a protracted illness. Yesterday Miller, who is now a law student, was notified that Mull had died some days ago and had bequeathed him $70,000. It was known that Mull was rich, and he left other bequests. Miller's parents are well-to-do people.

IS NOW A CATHOLIC.

Daughter of the Ben Bolt's Author Renounces Protestantism.

New York, April 20.—Miss Alice English, daughter of ex-Congressman Thomas Dunn English, author of "Ben Bolt," has renounced Protestantism to become a Catholic. She was a member of Christ Church in Newark, of which her cousin, the Rev. W. H. C. Lyiburn, is rector. She was baptized a Catholic last Thursday, and though her father and brother approve of her action, other kinsfolk and many old friends have grown chilly toward her.

GREAT SPECULATOR DEAD.

Edward Pardridge, the Unique Figure on Chicago Board of Trade.

Chicago, April 17.—Edward Pardridge, one of the most prominent and wealthy operators on the board of trade, died of Bright's disease to-day, after several weeks' illness.

ABOUT CLOVERSEED.

Why Farmers Have to Take Low Prices.

Bucyrus, O., April 20.—For many years clover seed has been an important product of our Crawford county farms, and many farmers have looked forward to the time for marketing the crop to help them out of a pinch. For the past year the price of seed has greatly fallen off, and many farmers have wondered why this is so. A proposition received this week by a prominent grain dealer from an exporting firm in Paris, France, will throw some light on the subject.

This firm proposes to sell clover seed grown in France and to deliver it here at a less price than is now being paid at elevators for home grown seed. This is a new feature entirely unknown to the trade in this country heretofore. The explanation lies in the fact that under former tariff legislation a duty of 20 per cent was charged on imported clover seed. The Wilson-Gorman tariff law now in operation cuts off every cent of this, and admits the seed free of duty. This dropping off of about a dollar on each bushel of foreign seed enables the French to flood this country with seed at a lower price than farmers have been accustomed to receive for it in the home market.

A small sample package of this French seed came with the proposition of the Paris dealers, which shows it to be of a rather inferior quality, but hundreds of tons of this French seed are being imported under the present free trade law in such products, and are displacing the home grown seed from the American market.

INTERRUPTED SERVICES.

Lunatic Caused a Panic in a Church Yesterday.

Oakland, Cal., April 20.—A lunatic with a gun cleared out nearly all the worshipers in the First Unitarian church last night. The madman who gave the name of Lewis Porter, went into the church as soon as service commenced and took a seat alongside the aisle, about half way towards the altar. His nervous manner and peculiar actions engaged the attention of several members of the congregation from the first. At the conclusion of the hymn the lunatic arose from his seat and walked down the aisle until he reached the altar. As he walked down he said in a loud voice: "This thing is all a farce. It is a humbug. Now I want to have my say and it won't be well for anybody to attempt to stop me."

As Porter finished speaking he drew a revolver but was quickly disarmed. The lunatic was turned over to a policeman and the services was continued.

CLEVELAND A TIN GOD.

Senator Tillman Turns Himself Loose in Kansas.

Wichita, Kas., April 18.—Senator Tillman spoke here yesterday in a circus tent to a large audience. He said the Republicans who voted for Cleveland for a change, jumped from the frying pan into the fire. He said Cleveland was a "tin god" and an animal with a cloven foot. He said that Carlisle was so deep in infamy that he didn't want to speak about himself. The people fairly went wild when he said that no man could be appointed to the Supreme court unless he was known to be friendly to the corporations. He said if the Democratic committee did not vote for free silver, he would take up his hat and leave the hall.

He made a daring, courageous and very bitter speech, and was applauded vociferously. At the end of his speech every man in the audience raised his right hand to indicate that he was for free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

FOR OIL PAINTINGS.

Carnegie's Liberal Offer for Work of American Artists.

Pittsburg, April 20.—Andrew Carnegie has authorized the trustees of the Carnegie art gallery to offer $8,000 for the two best oil paintings by American artists.

A prize of $5,000 will be given for the best painting in oil produced in the year 1896 by an American artist, wherever resident, and first shown in the Carnegie art galleries of Pittsburg at an exhibition to be held for five weeks beginning September 5th.

The above offer is conditioned on the exhibition of a work to be adjudged of sufficient artistic worth to properly represent the best American art of the year. Also a prize of $3,000 for the painting in oil adjudged to be next in artistic value, subject to the conditions enumerated in the notice.

QUIT PAYING TAXES.

Advice of a Populist Judge to People of Western Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., April 20.—Populist Judge McKay, of the Harper county district court, in a published statement tells how the people of Western Kansas can repudiate the payment of a bonded debt. Judge McKay says:

"The way to get rid of these bonds is to quit paying taxes. If we pay taxes and the money goes into the county treasury we have to pay the bonds. The thing to do is for all hands to stop paying taxes. We have got to be patriotic. Every one connected with county governments must work for nothing. Sheriffs, judges, county clerks and all other salaried officers must get along without their salaries.

ALASKAN GOLD HUNTERS.

Went There to Search for Gold and Glad to Return Alive.

San Francisco, Cal., April 20.—When the steam schooner Excelsior returned from Alaska she carried some disgusted prospectors. They had been lured to the North by the tales of gold and came back glad that they are alive. All agree that there will be much suffering among the prospectors who went there without the necessary supplies. They report that at Cook's Inlet the thermometer stands at 40 degrees below zero, and to get at the gold four feet of ice must be pierced. The upper part of the inlet is frozen tight. Some of the horses taken up by prospectors have died of cold, and there will be heavy loss of life.

Perpetual Motion Discovered.

Youngstown, O., April 18.—John Howells, of Philadelphia, came to this city some time ago with the model of a gravity motor. He claimed that he had discovered the principle of perpetual motion. A number of men believed it, and they invested money with him and started out to raise a stock company for $20,000. The machine was left in an attorney's office and was taken apart. It was found to run by a small concealed spring. Howells has skipped.

Ex-Governor Boreman Dead.

Parkersburg, W. Va., April 20.—Ex-Governor Boreman, the last of the war governors of West Virginia, died here at his home yesterday morning. He was once United States Senator. At the time of his death he was circuit judge for this district.

California Gold Output.

San Francisco, April 18.—The Mining and Scientific Press will print in its issue of to-day statistics showing the total gold products of California to be $15,334,217.69, and the total silver product $599,769.70.

R·R·R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Price 50 cents per bottle, sold by all druggists.

COVERED WITH HUMOR

When I was thirteen years old I began to have sore eyes and ears, and from my ears a humor spread. I doctored with five different skilful doctors, but they did me no good. My disease was Eczema. By this time it had gone all over my head, face, and body. Nobody thought I would live, and would not have but for CUTICURA REMEDIES. I used four boxes of CUTICURA, five cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. My hair all came out at that time, but now it is so thick I can hardly comb it. I am sixteen years old, weigh 150 pounds, and am perfectly well.

Miss IREAN GRANDEL, Clayton, N. Y.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 50c. and $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Cure Every Skin Humor," mailed free.

Markets and Crops.

TOLEDO CROP REPORT.

Conditions of Winter Wheat in Six Principal States.

The sixteenth annual spring crop report of C. A. King & Co., compiled by Frank I. King, has just been issued, and like others from the same source contains information of much value to those engaged in the grain trade, as well as others who take interest in the production of grain. It says:

"During the past four days we have received replies from 4,709 reliable grain dealers and millers. They cover every important wheat county in the six principal winter wheat states, which raise two-thirds of that crop in the United States. Three thousand three hundred and seventy-three reports are from the important wheat sections, while 1,336 were from the smaller wheat counties.

"Prerent prospect is for less than an average wheat crop in the six states. Five hundred and thirty-one dealers say the prospect is excellent; 951 good; 927 as average; 346 rude below average; 444 three-quarters crop; 495 two-thirds; 1,015 for half crop or less. Ohio shows the worst, only about half a crop. It reports almost as much acreage plowed up as the other five states combined. Kansas and Michigan promise the best and almost an average. Indiana and Illinois look nearly as good, while Missouri is a trifle worse. Drouth last fall did more damage than the weather since. Some sections say rain is needed. Crop is backward. Insect damage has been very slight. Much depends upon the weather in the near future.

"All six states show an improvement in the condition as compared with two weeks ago. Ohio shows the least. One thousand and ninety-two say prospect is much better; 2,159 say improving; 513 about the same; 325 trifle worse and 83 much worse. Favorable weather caused the improvement.

"Ohio and Michigan report the most old wheat remaining. The four other states have almost n